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† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon ..... 1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule ... 8th "
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B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ... 22nd "
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B.M. CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews 5th Feb.
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† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "
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B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .. 12th "
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B.M. CALEDONIA	7588	W. B. Andrews. 26th "
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(Adapted from the 1896 Pantomime at the Court Theatre, Liverpool) entitled
"THE SAILOR'S DREAM."

SATURDAY, Dec. 18th, at 4 o'clock sharp.
OUR FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

Schools and other Institutions admitted at a big Reduction if arrangements be made with SOUNDY & Co.

REMEMBER THIS IS OUR LAST VISIT.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Special accommodation is made for Native Ladies.

PRICES: Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Natives Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and 8 annas.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9-15.

HARRY DENT,
Manager.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "ARABIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

THE ATTENTION of BICYCLISTS and Motor Machine drivers is drawn to the Law against rash and negligent driving, driving on the wrong side of the road, &c., and driving without lights as contained in Section 279 Indian Penal Code and Clauses III and IV of Section 19 of Act XLVIII of 1860, and they are warned that any infringement of the Law will render offenders liable to the punishments provided.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESSAJEE MOOSAJEE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property:—Any person or persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to such claim and the same shall be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Elphinstone Road containing by admeasurement 5309 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 7*, 208, 249, 221 and New No. D-11977 and New Survey Nos. 2 A-1944, 3-1944, 1-2—1945 and in the books of the Municipality under Ward G Nos. 3182, 3183, 3184, and Street Nos. 946, 947 and 948 respectively and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Cullianjee Morarjee, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabjee Jamsedjee Sodawaterwalla on or towards the North by a public passage on or towards the South partly by the property of Cullianjee Moorarjee and partly by the property of Hamir Anand Kumbhar.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

XMAS TREES.

MESSRS. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & Co., have just received per S. S. CALEDONIA a very large stock of the following GOODS quite suitable for XMAS TREES and equally delightful to young children.

ALL GOODS SUBJECT TO DISCT.
ACCORDING TO THE BULK OF ORDER.
LARGE ORDERS
SPECIAL LARGE DISCT.

		Rs.	a.
Photo frames	from 8 annas to	2	8
Toy books for children	from 6 annas to	1	8
Mechanical Picture books	from 12 annas to	3	0
Puzzle Boxes	from 12 annas to	3	8
Scrap Boxes	from 12 annas to	2	0
New Games for children	from Re. 1 to	2	8
Scrap Albums for children	from Re. 1 to	3	8
Stamp Albums	from Re. 1 to	5	0
Packets of Scraps for children	from 4 as. to	0	12
Large Scraps	from 6 annas to	1	0
Children's Picture Books	from 6 annas to	1	8
Dressing Dolls	from 12 annas to	1	0
Photo Albums	from Rs. 1-8 to	6	0
Fairy Tales for children	from 12 annas to	2	10
Arabian Nights	from 12 annas to	2	10
Xmas Card Packets for children	from 2 as. to	1	0
Dictionary in a Locket	from Re. 1 to	3	8
Painting Books for children	from 6 annas to	1	8
School of Art Painting Boxes	from Re. 1 to	4	8

LEATHER GOODS.

MESSRS. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & Co. being appointed wholesale Agents of a well-known leather goods manufacturer of London have just received a consignment per S. S. CALEDONIA to be sold off at the London wholesale price.

A SINGLE ARTICLE AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR XMAS TREES.

		Rs.	as.
Purses	from 8 annas to	2	0
Card cases	from 8 annas to	2	0
Dressing cases	from Rs. 4 to	6	0
Blotters	from Re. 1 to	3	0
Blotting Pads	from Re. 1 to	3	0
Writing Portfolios	from Rs. 2 to	6	0
Writing Desks	from Rs. 2 to	8	0
Girls' Work Boxes	from Rs. 2 to	6	0
Hand bags	from Rs. 2 to	6	0
Jewel cases	from Rs. 4 to	8	0
Ladies' Cutlery Companions	from Rs. 4 to	12	0
Scissor cases	from Rs. 3 to	5	0

N. B.—In ordering goods please state the approximate value.

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MEETING TO COMMEMORATE THE MEMORY OF THE LATE LAMENTED PUNDIT GATTOOLALAJI.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Hindoo Community will be held at Madhavbagh on Monday next, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., to adopt a letter of Condolence to the relatives of the late lamented PANDIT GATOOLALAJI, to express regret at the loss the Hindoo Community has sustained by his death and to concert measures with a view to commemorate his memory.

Friends and admirers of the Punditjee of any Communities are also requested to kindly attend.

TRIBHOVANDAS & JUGMOHANDAS VURJIVANDAS
RUGNATHDAS GOPALDAS
CHATARBHOOJ MORARJEE
DHARAMSEY SUNDERDAS
GOVINDJEE THAKERSEY, M.
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS
DHARAMSEY M. GOCULDAS
NARAYENRAO V. N. MANDLIK
BHUGWANDAS NARROTAMDAS
PRABHOORAM JIVANRAM
GOVINDDAS LUCHMONDAS
VASANJEE KHIMJEE
KALIANDAS KESHAVDAS
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI
ISHWARDAS TRIBHOVANDAS
RUNCHHODDAS M. GOKULDAS
DEVKARAN NANJEE
BHASKERRAO B. PITALE
MANGALDAS JAMNADAS
MANIBHAI JASBHAI
LUXMIDAS KHIMJEE
HURKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS
GORDHANDAS G. TEJPAL
GORDHANDAS KHATAU
JAMNADAS NURSEY KHATAO
VIJBHOOKHANDAS ATMARAM
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA
GHELABHAI HARIDAS
GOKALDAS KANDAS
RAOJEE VINAEKRAO J
SEWLAL MOTILAL SHANKERSETT
KALIDAS JOOTHA
MORESHWAR G. DESHMUKH
DWARKADAS ODHAVJEE
RUCHHODDAS TRIBHOVANDAS
MUNMOHANDAS RAVJEE
ABJEE OMERSEY
KISANLAL RATANLAL DAPHTARI

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
ALTERATIONS IN LOCAL TRAINS.

ON and from WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, certain of the WEEK-DAY and SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS, running between COLABA and BANDRA, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED. For particulars of which please refer to notices exhibited at Stations.

D. FF. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th December, 1897.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1897, at 3 p.m., when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

1. That the Firm of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co. and the partners or partner of that firm be, and they are, hereby authorised to assign to Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co. their appointment as Secretaries and Agents of the Company and the Commission and Emoluments derived therefrom or attached thereto and the benefit of the agreement, dated the 6th of October, 1897, and made between Pestonjee Jehangeer Hormusjee (carrying on business as Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company) and the Company, upon condition that a Deed of Release (in a form to be approved by the Board of Directors of the Company) be executed by the partner or partners of the Firm of Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company in favour of the Company.

2. That Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company and the partner or partners who now constitute or may hereafter constitute the said firm be, and they are, hereby appointed as from the 6th of January, 1898, the Secretaries and Agents of the Company in the place of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co. for the unexpired residue of the term of 25 years from the date of the Registration of the Company upon terms and conditions similar to these contained in the agreement between the Company and its present Agents, dated the 6th of October, 1897, and with the same powers and authorities as are now vested in the present Agents under and by virtue of the said agreement and the Articles of Association of the Company, and that the Directors be authorised to enter into an agreement between the Company and Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the following Article for Article 109, namely:—

109. "The general management of the ordinary business "affairs of the Company shall, subject to the control of the "Board, be in persons called the Agents of the Company, "and such Agents shall be the Firm of Messrs. Mooljee "Jaitha Sons and Co., of Bombay, and the partner or partners at present constituting or who may hereafter constitute the said firm shall, on their entering into an agreement in that behalf with the Company be the Secretaries "and Agents of the Company for the residue of the term of "25 years to be computed from the date of the Registration "of the Company, and shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Directors shall think fit, provided that such "remuneration shall in no case exceed one quarter anna per "pound avoirdupois, and in the event of the Company being "wound up at any time within the residue of the said term "of twenty-five years, the said firm of Messrs. Mooljee "Jaitha Sons and Co. shall be entitled to receive and shall "receive from the said Company or the Liquidators thereof "as compensation for the loss of their said appointment the "sum of Rs. 51,000, which shall be in full satisfaction of their "claims in respect of such loss of their appointment."

4. That the Memorandum of Association be altered by substituting the following Clause for Clause 4 thereof, namely:—

4. "The Firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company of Bombay and the partner or partners at present constituting or who may hereafter constitute the said firm "shall, on their entering into an agreement in that behalf "with the Company, be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company for the residue of the term of 25 years to be computed "from the date of the Registration of the Company, and shall "be entitled to such remuneration as the Directors shall "think fit, provided that such remuneration shall in no case "exceed one quarter anna per pound avoirdupois, and in the "event of the Company being wound up at any time within "the said term of twenty-five years the said Firm of Messrs. "Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company shall be entitled to "receive and shall receive from the Company or the "Liquidators thereof as compensation for the loss of their "said appointment the sum of Rs. 51,000, which shall be in "full satisfaction of their claims in respect of such loss of their "appointment."

The words Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company shall be substituted for the words Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company in the marginal note to Clause 4th of the Memorandum of Association.

Dated the 10th of December, 1897.

JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
No. 2, Dalal Street, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present stock, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken, Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS! The most reliable and useful present on the Merry occasion is a SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements. The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TIES "for TYING A BOW," Bright Tartan Checks, Stripes, &c., soft washing material. Just received, 6 for Rs. 2-8. ASQUITH & Lord, Apollo Street, Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS.—We request the public to inspect our large and choice Collection of INDIAN ART WARES, Jewellery and Silver Ware, just suitable for Presentation.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Light running GIG by Stephens and Sons in good order, Rs. 350. Apply A. BAUMANN, Bombay Club.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!! Just received for the Season Latest Novelties in all kinds of JEWELLERY.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co. Manufacturing Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

PIANOS!! COTTAGE PIANOS!!! New and Second-hand. Extremely sweettoned. Offered Cheap.—Pianoforte Depot; Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL.—150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, and FANCY GOODS, suitable as Xmas Presents: all latest Novelties at Cheapest prices, now on view at SHROFF'S XMAS BAZAAR, Hornby Row.

JUST received 8 days' winding Silver Watches, open-faced, Rs. 60; Hunters, Rs. 86. These watches will stand any climate and rough use. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's &c., Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm, vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

NEWLY TO HAND.—For Xmas Season. Neckties of every description, Silk Cummerband Belts from the best house in Paris. Presentation Boxes in Velvet and Satin containing Perfumery and Soap. First Class Scents, Toilet Waters, Soaps, Tooth Powders, Hair Washes and every Toilet Requisites from the best French and American Houses. Specially in requisites for complexion at F. FINKELSTEIN'S Pall Mall Hair Cutting Saloon, 73B, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European HOTEL, occupying the highest position, Commanding extensive views. Nearest to Neral Station, Gymkhana, and fashionable resorts.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travelers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 8 per case.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE .... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)
"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) .... $ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE, INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.
LIFE: Whole Term, Short Period, and Endowment Assurance issued at moderate rates.
9-10ths of Profits in Participating Class divided amongst Policy-holders.

The LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS, of 35s. per cent. per annum, or £8-15 per cent. for the quinquennium has been declared at each valuation and compares favourably with that of the very best Proprietary or Mutual Companies.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS

NOTICES.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 6 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in February 1898.—Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS DETAINED in Detention Camps in the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS cannot receive BATTA hereafter.
9th Dec., 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that on and after FRIDAY next, the seventeenth instant, the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVING VICTORIA TERMINUS, Bombay, daily at 14-30 o'clock for POONA, and the UP PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVING POONA DAILY at 6 o'clock for Bombay, will be STOPPED at THANA by signal to pick up and set down First and Second Class Passengers only and their servants to and from Poona or stations beyond.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the tenth of December, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun fire) on WEDNESDAY, 22nd December, for the supply for twelve months from the first of February next, of

250 TONS OF MINERAL OIL FOR LUBRICATING AXLES and

80 TONS OF NON-CORROSIVE FOR LUBRICATING LOCOMOTIVE CYLINDER.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the Office of the undersigned, and sent in, accompanied separately with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove loss by the Transaction.

A sealed sample of not less than 5 gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office for trial.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office Parel, 3rd December, 1897.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be Received by the Undersigned at his house on the Khetwady Main Road, behind Sir Mangaldas Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER, 1897, from 1: noon to 3 P.M., for the supply of RATIONS, CLOTHING, and POTS and PANS, for the use of the inmates of the Institution from 1st February, 1898.

The Tenderers must tender separately for the supply of (1) Rations, Medicines, &c.; (2) Bedding, Clothing, &c.; and (3) Pots, Pans, Plates and Cups; and as regards the first two, they should state the rates they would charge if the contract is given for 1, 2, or 3 years respectively.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Articles seen on personal application to the undersigned, and printed copies of Tenders can be had, between the hours of 7-30 and 9 A. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of Rupee one. The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXMAN,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Grant Road, Chunam Kiln, Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 20th July, 1897.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; THE UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,325
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	121
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,08,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	350	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Breuis Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	14	170
Broach City Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,1.0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 5	81½
Fort	150	8,500	500	'25+80	1,040
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	200	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	dvd Rs20	375
Mummar M	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	1[illegible]	205
New Berar	[illegible]	500	500	dvd Rs45	540xd
New Indian	[illegible]	125	125	dvd 16½	155
Prince of Wales	130	500	500	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	0	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000	10	dvd Rs65	1160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES;

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	6 5
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.80	615
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.70	1,635
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1010
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	552½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	535
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	955
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	485
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	230
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,100	dvdRs.30	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	610
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,300	600	500	25	715
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,560
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1090
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	520
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	840
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	235
Lord Reay Mfg	440	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,035
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2535
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2185
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,7[illegible]	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,080	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	340
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,280
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	835
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1185
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	900
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	780
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,218	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Vishnu Lukhmeshunker Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,080	dvdRs.50	700
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	256
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,300	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Bath	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	148
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,800
Do, New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,705
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	57
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	—	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	600	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	160
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	467½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	27 3-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-9
China Leaf	"	25-5
Bolon, bar Gold, old	"	25-8
Do. do. new	"	25-4
Australian bar Gold	"	25-6
Bombay bar Gold	"	23-4
Sovereigns	"	16-31
Do. Dragons	"	16-2
Bar Silver 1[illegible]	"	79-1
Do. 1[illegible]	"	78-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 1-33m., 1-20a. Low water, 7-43m. 7-16a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of Hindus, Madhav Baugh, to perpetuate the memory of Pundit Gutulaljee, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November last was 4,179, the daily average being 139, and the total number of new patients 564.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending his Excellency the Governor's Levee, on the 8th instant:—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Hatch, Mr. N. Ebrahim Noordin, and Mr. Edwin R. Smetham.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombassa, Lamu, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Ibo, Chinde, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Trasvaal, Natal, Cape Colony, Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie, Diego Soarez, Mayotti, Majunga, and Nossibe, per extra s. s. Silos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow.

A LAD KNOCKED DOWN BY A BICYCLE—Alumshah Adamshah, a Mahomedan lad, aged five years, was on Friday removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital suffering from a fractured shin-bone caused by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over on the Frere Road by a bicycle, which was ridden by a Mr. Baker.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Hunsraj Lukhmidas, of Walkeshwar Road, has reported to the police that his servant, Vithal Tooljaram, absconded on the 10th instant, taking with him ninety pearls, valued at Rs. 200, one gold charm worth Rs. 60, one gold nose-ring valued at Rs. 40, and a currency note for Rs. 20, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 320.

THEFT AT A POLICE INSPECTOR'S BUNGALOW.—Inspector J. Sheehey, of the Bombay Police Force, attached to E Division, and residing at Huntley Lodge, Clare Road, reported to the police on Friday morning that some time between the 8th and 9th instant three currency notes for Rs. 10 each were stolen from the drawer of his office table. Suspicion points to a discharged servant, who is now being sought for by the police.

ROLLING IN HIS SLEEP.—Peera Hurree, a Hindu-aged twenty years, employed on board the steam-ship Onda, after finishing his work, on Friday morning, went to sleep on the shaft box, whence he rolled over and fell on the deck, a height of about five feet and a-half, cutting his chin about an inch and a-half in length and his right shin-bone was scraped just below the knee. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

A NEW SOLICITORS' FIRM.—Mr. Gilbert King, solicitor, son of Mr. Alfred King, the popular General Storekeeper of the G. I. P. Railway Company, has joined in business Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama; and the firm will carry on business under the name of Messrs. King and Cama. Mr. Nusserwanjee is a son of the late Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, a respected member of the board of trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds, and a nephew of Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama, C.I.E., the founder of the Cama Hospital in Bombay.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Tournaments	Bonheur.
Overture	Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Fantastic Dance	Dono	Buck.
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sulivan.
Valse	Sympatsic Teur	Gung'l.
Galop	Von Hous Zu Hous	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PENALTY FOR FURIOUS DRIVING.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, inflicted a fine of Rs. 25 on one Mona Muckund, a coachman employed in the service of one Navalchand Dharamchand, on a charge of driving his master's vehicle along the Queen's Road so furiously as to endanger the safety of the public, on the evening of the 27th ultimo. Inspector E. Flanagan, of the Mounted Police, who was on duty at the time on the Queen's Road, seeing the vehicle, which was a rubber-tyred one, being driven at a terrific speed, cautioned the driver to slacken the speed. The accused took no notice of the warning, but on the contrary cracked the whip and drove away. Mr. Flanagan gave chase, overtook the carriage, and took the name of the accused, who was subsequently summoned before the magistrate with the above result.

QUARANTINE AND THE CONGRESS.—We see it stated that the rules framed for keeping in quarantine the delegates going to the next Congress, to be held at Amraoti, from infected plague centres, have not yet received the sanction of the Resident at Hyderabad, nor has a copy of the rules been furnished yet to the Congress reception committee. The committee is, therefore, not in a position to reply to enquiries made of them by the delegates intending to attend the Congress. The Amraoti *Vydharbh* newspaper, referring to the rules, states that those who come from districts free from the plague without staying at any place, affected by the plague, will be free from quarantine. Those who arrive from places affected by the plague with certificate from the plague authorities of those places will also be free from quarantine. Those who come without such certificates will be detained in quarantine in the Mulkapur Camp for seven days, or allowed to go back to the places whence they came.

OBITUARY.—The death of Mr. Devjee Ramjee, a great Bhatia merchant, of kidney disease, occurred at 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning, at his residence in the Fort. He was a native of Sabhrai in Cutch, and had by dint of industry and personal exertion obtained good fortune and fame. He was first munim of the late Mr. Jadhowjee Raghowjee, and afterwards chief mukadum of his mill. He was a managing director to the Fort Press Co., Ld., and chairman to the Goculdas Cullianjee Press Co., Ld. He performed various acts of charity, among which may be mentioned Parayana, Sapta, Sadavarta, and Dharamsalla. He built a temple of Shiva at Colaba. Two years back he was given a public address upon the initiative of Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar. He passed the latter part of his life in reading Bhagwadgita. He leaves behind two widows, his younger brother, Mr. Hemraj Ramjee, and a large circle of friends. The Fort Press and the Goculaas Cullianjee Press Companies, and the Colaba Bazaar were closed in his honour.

AN AFTERNOON VISITOR.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Dewji Dadoo, a Hindu, having a record of six previous convictions against him, was charged with theft of silver and copper idols and a brass bell, of the collective value of Rs. 7, the property of Dewkee, a woman, residing at Tardeo. On Thursday afternoon accused went to the complainant's house and asked her if one Narayen was at her place. She replied in the negative, and then went to a waterpipe outside the house, leaving the accused in the doorway. When she returned a few minutes after, she found the accused in custody of two of her neighbours, with the stolen articles in his possession. It appears that during the absence of the prosecutrix, accused picked up the articles and left the house, when he was arrested by the two neighbours. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted the previous convictions. Considering the value of the articles stolen, the magistrate sentenced the prisoner to six months rigorous imprisonment.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S STATE OF HEALTH.—The *Rast Goftar* says:—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has been for some time past suffering from insomnia, and is not in the best of health. His medical advisers have recommended him to retire from the stress and storm of politics, and to return to India and take rest at Tethul, or some such quiet place, as had been done by him during his last long sojourn in Bombay prior to his entering Parliament. A gentleman who had long been in Central Finsbury, and who is a great friend and admirer of Mr. Dadabhai, informs us that he was in a position to know the views and wishes of the constituency of the place, and as far as he was able to ascertain Mr. Dadabhai has not the ghost of a chance to be ever returned to Parliament by that constituency. Everybody knew that Mr. Dadabhai's evidence before the Welby Commission was the last straw that broke the camel's back. We sincerely wish Mr. Dadabhai a safe return to India, and hope and trust that his temporary retirement from public life in a place like Tethul, for which he has a great fondness, will restore him to his former vigour and energy, and that he would spend the evening of his life in the bosom of his family and in his native country. He has had a long and honourable active public career, and he can now well afford to rest on his oars. Mr. Dadabhai's success in life was due more to his undaunted courage and dogged perseverance in the cause of social reform, which is the keystone of all other reforms. He began his public career as a social reformer, and there is not yet born a man in India who has made a deeper and a more durable mark in that direction, and it is the devout wish of his numerous friends and admirers in India that he should now eschew politics, which is neither congenial nor kindred to him, and spend the remainder of his days for the moral and social welfare and well-being of the teeming millions of India.

REMARKABLE CASE OF BURGLARY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Yankati Maloo, a Kamati convict, undergoing a term of four years' rigorous imprisonment, on three charges of burglary and theft, was brought from the jail and placed along with one Bhoomaya Maloo, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of stolen property, viz., gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 165-8, belonging to Nagoo Balco, a Kamati contractor, residing at Kamatipura. It appears that on the 25th September last two noted burglars were tried before Mr. Webb, the then Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of ornaments worth about Rs. 9,588, belonging to the above named complainant, and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment. A portion of the property in this case was still to be recovered, and while the police were investigating the series of thefts committed by the first accused, they received certain information which led to the recovery of the remaining property belonging to Nagoo, the subject matter of the present charge. Shortly after the charge against the two burglars was disposed of Yankati, the first accused in the present case, was arrested on four different charges of burglary and theft of ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 536-10, belonging to Babaji bin Babaji, Lingoo, a woman, and two other persons, residing at Kamatipura. The charges against Yankati were inquired into by Mr. Webb, who sentenced him to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment. While the police were making inquiries in the latter case, they learnt that a portion of the property, belonging to Nagoo, which was still to be recovered, had been disposed of to a Marwaree by Yankati and the second accused Bhoomaya. The latter was arrested, and the property which was identified by the complainant was recovered. Yankati was sentenced to a further term of one year's rigorous imprisonment, which will take effect after the expiry of the term of four years' imprisonment. His accomplice was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for six months.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—The committee of management of this institution beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 10th December 1897:—H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E. (Governor of Bombay), Rs. 20; Sir George Cotton, Kt. (Sheriff of Bombay), Rs. 200; Mr. Cowasjee Dinsha, Adenwalla, C.I.E. (in memory of his beloved wife, Bai Jerbai), Rs. 200; Mr. Abdoo Abdul Kadar (monthly subscription, Rs. 15), Rs. 180; Sir George Cotton, Kt., Rs. 60; Bai Dinbai Nesserwanjee Petit and Standard Oil Company of New York, each Rs. 50; Mr. H. Couldrey, Rs. 30; the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C.I.E., Lieut.-Col. G. Martin, Major George Davidson, R.E., Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I.C.S., (yearly) and Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, each Rs. 25; Messrs. Dharamsey and Narrotam Morarjee and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. each Rs. 20; Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity Rs. 15; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., the Hon'ble Sir Charles F. Farran, Kt. (Chief Justice), Durbar Shri Walla Vajsur Valera, Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros., Mr. L. Penny, C.E., Messrs. Cowasji Dinsha and Bros. (Second donation), C.L., Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Hr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Mulraj Khatau, J. H. Du B., Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Mr. F. A. Little, Mr. J. L. Symons, French Bank, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I. C.S. (Municipal Commissioner), Mr. James Begbie, Messrs. Framjee Sons and Company, Mr. J. H. Symington, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, F. S. F., and Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee's Sons, each Rs. 10; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahadeo G. Ranade, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrooddin Tyabji, Bar-at-Law, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholu, C. I. E., Mr. Jehangeer Dossabhoy Framjee, A. M. F. J., Mr. E. Greenwood, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Messrs. Tulloekchand and Shapoorjee, Sha Vussonjee Tricumjee Mooljee, Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. Manekji D. Kanga, Mrs. Sassoon, Mr. Ardashir P. Setna, Mr. D. Gostling, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Messrs. Nensey Spencer and Co., A. McK., Mrs. A. Bapty, E. F., Mr. Nasarwanji Jivanji Readymoney, H. G., Mr. H. R. Dunk, D. M. H., Mr. Sassoon J. David, F. C. A., Mr. J. O'Callaghan, Mr. S. P. Wadia, Mr. R. P. Brunton, L. P. R., Hormusjee Eduljee Cama's Charity Fund, Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Mr. Hormuz N. A. Wadia, Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas Vurjdas, Mr. Eduljee Merwanjee Dubash, Mr. S. E. Shellim, and Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, each Rs. 5; Mr. Ghellabhai Harridas and Mr. Dadabhoi Pestanji Karanjia, each Rs 2. Further donations will be thankfully received by the treasurer of the institution.

DEATH OF COLONEL MOBERLEY—On Saturday last, at Paignton, in Devonshire, there passed to his rest a man loved and respected by all in Norwood—Colonel Moberley. Entering the army in 1852, he served in the Madras Presidency for upwards of forty years. He was then chosen to represent the Government of India in the railway department of Madras until his final retirement from the service a few years ago. He was best known in Norwood as one of the Archbishop's readers attached to St. John's Church, also as honorary local secretary for a time to the Waifs and Strays Society, and a candidate for a seat on the Croydon School Board. His earnestness, zeal, and excellent method well fitted him for such work as that he engaged in; and, as a staunch Churchman, full of good works, he leaves a void difficult to fill, whether as a member of the Church at large, or of St. John's congregation, or of the parish Church of Paignton—his newly-adopted home, whither he had only recently gone to reside. He leaves a widow to mourn her loss and rejoice in his gain. Several of his sons are now serving with their regiments in India.—*Norwood News* (Nov. 20).

THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

AN adjourned private meeting of shareholders of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills was held, on Saturday in Sir D. M. Petit's Brokers' Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee Kathoke, Mr. Cooverjee Merwanjee Mehta read to the meeting the long correspondence which, since the date of the last meeting, had taken place between the chairman of the meeting and the directors of the company. The directors, it appeared, refused to entertain the claim of the shareholders to be recouped the Rs. 4,23,200, the total amount of the defalcations committed by the late mehta of the company. Without refunding the amounts which had already been written off in the company's accounts, the directors offered to make good the balance which might remain due after carrying to the profit and loss account the amount to be realised from the deceased's assets, as the possible result of the suit filed by the company against the deceased mehta's widow. The meeting finally resolved that the shareholders accepted the offer made by the directors, and for the present refrained from taking further action in the matter. That the meeting was of opinion that, had the directors been more fitted, more experienced, and more vigilant in the management of the company's affairs, the defalcations would not have taken place, and all unpleasantness would have been avoided. That the meeting regretted that, in the letter of the company's secretary of the 10th instant, improper accusations and insinuations had been made; that the meeting had full confidence in Mr. Cooverjee Mehta, and declared its opinion that the offer of the directors was but the result of his disinterested services on behalf of the shareholders. That the meeting thanked Mr. Mehta for his trouble in the interest of the shareholders. The proceedings ended with a request to the chairman to send a copy of the above resolutions to the agents and directors of the company, and with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

TOMTIT RACE: FOR A PRIZE OFFERED BY A MEMBER OF THE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the race sailed at 3-15 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrl.
May	Comdr W Chandler	5 31 56
Midget	Officers, R A	5 32 35
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5 33 21
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	5 35 21
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5 39 18

Course No. 1.—Reversed.—1st prize won by May, and 2nd prize won by Midget.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-30 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H M'S S'S	Corrected time. H M'S S'S
Magdala's Cutter	Scr	Mr Geo Silvester	5 18 21	1 48 21
Dockyard Cutter	Scr	Mr A Monk	5 22 0	1 52 0
Plassy's Cutter	7'8	Comdr A B Prance	5 28 36	1 51 28
Magdala's Galley	Scr	Lt L H Richardson, R N	5 32 28	2 2 28

Course No. 1.—Reversed.—1st prize won by Magdala's Cutter, and 2nd prize won by Plassy's Cutter.

YACHTS' RACE.

The following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday:—

Names of Boats.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of arrival. H M'S S'S	Corrected time. H M'S S'S
Chita	Scr	Mr E Comber	5 19 21	1 34 51
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 20 51	1 35 51
Mannikin	14'15	Officers, R A	5 29 7	1 29 51

Course No. 1.—Reversed.—1st prize won by Mannikin.

THE PENSIONERS' FETE.

THE pensioners' fete will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 8th proximo. Tea will be provided for the families of all European Naval and Military pensioners at 5-30 p.m., and at 6 o'clock each pensioner's child (14 years of age and under) will receive a Christmas present from the Christmas Tree, which will be placed on the organ platform in the hall. At 7 o'clock a dinner will be provided for the pensioners.

Application for tickets of admission for pensioners, their families and friends should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall, between the 30th instant and 7th proximo. After the latter date, no tickets will be issued. Invitations will be sent to all subscribers.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

HUSCHKE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE IN BOMBAY.

RASTAMJEE SHAPURJEE MISTRY vs. JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PAGDIWALLA.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff prayed that the defendant might be ordered specifically to perform his part of the agreement made in April 1896, and to execute to the plaintiff a new agreement upon similar terms and conditions for a further period of twelve months commencing from the 1st March 1897, and to make regular monthly delivery of the eau-de-cologne to the plaintiff during that period in accordance with the terms of such new agreement; that the defendant might be restrained by an injunction from delivering any of the goods to any other person or persons, from selling or otherwise disposing of them during the period; that in the alternative the defendant might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 24,000 by way of damages, and that he might be ordered to pay the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasjee and Dinshah appeared for the defendant.

It appears from the plaint that on the 20th of April 1896, the defendant agreed to deliver to the plaintiff 15 cases every month, for twelve months, of Huschke's eau-de cologne, for which the defendant was the sole agent in the Bombay Presidency subject to the conditions contained in a Gujerati writing between the parties. It was also a term of agreement that the plaintiff should be at liberty, upon giving a month's notice, to renew the agreement upon the same terms and conditions. Plaintiff received eleven monthly deliveries, and the 12th consignment was due in Bombay by the s. s. Bangalore on the 22nd of October 1896. On that date the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant for a renewal of the contract for a further period of twelve months, but the defendant did not accept the notice, and claimed to renew the agreement upon new terms and conditions, which, plaintiff contended, the defendant had no right to do. The s. s. Bangalore had on board the 13th consignment to the delivery of which, plaintiff contended, he was entitled under the renewed agreement. On the 16th of March, 1897, plaintiff gave notice to the defendant for delivery to him of the invoices and other documents relating to the 13th consignment, but the defendant claimed he was not bound to renew the said agreement. Under the circumstances, plaintiff prayed for the delivery of the goods, or in the alternative for damages to the extent of Rs. 24,000.

The defendant averred that the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain the suit. The translation of the agreement was not correct. The agreement was that, after the last consignment was fully delivered, the plaintiff had to give one month's notice, and the defendant was to consider if he could accept the proposal for the renewal of the agreement. At the time of the institution of the suit, the 12th shipment had not arrived. Plaintiff used to take bills of lading for the several consignments without paying the amounts of drafts drawn against such consignments. Plaintiff also made defaults in paying the commission to the defendant as was agreed. The defendant contended that the plaintiff fraudulently endeavoured to put an end to the defendant's contract, with the Societe Generale Mercantile de Paris, and submitted whether, by reason of the fraud, the plaintiff was not disentitled to claim specific performance of the agreement. Defendant submitted that the suit was instituted out of malice, and with a view to put pressure on the defendant for the purpose of depriving him of the sole agency and to enable the plaintiff to carry out the secret arrangement entered into by him with the Societe. Under the circumstances the defendant prayed that the suit be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving his decision, thought that the plaintiff was entitled to a renewal of the contract. The provision that he might exercise his option of claiming a renewal of the contract within a month after the completion of the twelfth shipment was clearly intended to fix the latest date at which the election might be made, and not to disentitle the plaintiff to elect before the arrival of that shipment. As the thirteenth shipment arrived simultaneously with the twelfth, the plaintiff might have lost it unless he had been entitled to claim to renewal before it was delivered. The suit, in his Lordship's opinion, was not premature. The contract was in the vernacular and was loosely worded, but the intention was clear enough. His Lordship found on the two issues in the case for the plaintiff and directed that, on his performing his part of the agreement, the defendant do deliver, or cause to be delivered to him, the goods mentioned in the contract, now in the bonded warehouse or elsewhere, and do make further delivery of other future shipments for the period specified so far as it might be in his power to deliver them. Defendant to pay plaintiff's costs, including all costs reserved.

In another suit arising out of the import of Huschke's eau-de-cologne and instituted by Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla against La Societie Generale Mercantile de Paris and Rastamjee Shapurjee Mistry, the plaintiff in that suit had taken out a rule *nisi* requiring cause to be shown why the first defendant should not be restrained from delivering any of the eau-de-cologne to the second defendant, etc., and why the second defendant, Rustomjee, should not be restrained from taking delivery of the same. His Lordship, in delivering judgment, directed the rule to be made absolute on the plaintiff's furnishing security to the extent of Rs. 5,000 for the due performance in future of his part of the contract. As against the second defendant Rustomjee, his Lordship discharged the rule with costs.

DR. KING AND A TAHSILDAR.

A NICE LITTLE FAMINE QUARREL.

THE Sanitary Commissioner of Madras had had an official bone to pick with the Tahsildar of Ramallkot, up Kurnool way, and he has brought certain charges of official inhumanity and official falsehood against the tahsildar, which charges are to be officially enquired into by the Collector of the district.

It is a famine matter, in reference to Dr. King's inspection of the Ramallkot taluk. Dr. King found the tahsildar to be a famine official "of the optimistic type," who discredited Dr. King's mournful ideas, and who attempted to show that the supposed famine-stricken population were in reality well off; but in accepting information from him, Dr. King declares that he acted without his host. According to Dr. King, the tahsildar deliberately designed false methods whereby to prove that he himself was right and that Dr. King was wrong.

In one particular case, says Dr. King, the tahsildar asserted that a certain famine-patient, so far from being poverty-stricken, was in good circumstances as shown by the fact that he had lent a neighbour 200 measures of grain, and further that he had lent Rs. 100 to another. The tahsildar, to use Dr. King's words—"to leave no doubt of the truth of his statements and the falsehood of mine"—"procured from the reddi a document as to the 200 measures having been lent—ingenuously omitting any date as to when the transaction took place; but this same reddi, when confronted with the villagers in the presence or the Tahsildar and the Famine Commissioner, stated whilst it was true that the loan of 200 measures of grain had been made *it was four years previously*, and that the debtor this year had only paid back an instalment of fourteen measures. As to the loan of Rs. 100 being given, it was shown to be a deliberate falsehood." Dr. King declares that this particular famine-patient in question used to go to a relief work about thirteen miles off with his wife and five children, leaving one child to look after two cattle. He used his *rest-day* to walk thirteen miles and back to give his child a share of his famine ration. The two cattle thus cared for were the remnants of the four he possessed at the commencement of the famine—two having died. The man was a pattadar of two acres. For the two acres he has to pay Rs. 3, for which having received "notice", he paid Rs. 1-8-0, a sum which he managed to scrap up by selling his last two sheep. Dr. King thinks that a more explicit case of the breaking up of a cultivator's house as a result of famine conditions could not well be stated. "So determined has this tahsildar been in his opinion as to absence of necessity for aid in this tract, that although no less than 38 applications for loans had been made—the first batch dating from November 1896—in not a single instance had an endorsement been received by the petitioners, although several months had elapsed in uncertainty as to results, and repeated reminders had been sent by the ryots—and this notwithstanding that the tahsildar stated to the Famine Commissioner that all had been 'settled.'"

The enquiry has yet to come, off, and it is possible that Dr. King is labouring under a mistake, and that the Tahsildar of Ramalkot is as humane as Saint Elizabeth of Hungary—the lady who, to her husband's rather natural wrath, laid a leper from the streets in the domestic bed—and possibly the tahsildar, with his more available admission behind the scenes of the famine drama, is doing no more than rubbing off the white powder and yellow grease-paint and stage-rags wherewith the players have got themselves up for the play. It is possible that Dr. King looking on from the audience has had his feelings harrowed by the skilful acting, whereas the tahsildar, who has the run of the green room, has called Dr. King a numskull for his lugubrious countenance. We must wait for the Government report; and if the tahsildar is really the merciless man, and worse, that Dr. King would make out, well, he deserves to be kicked, if not hanged.—*Madras Times*.

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LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CAN THE ESTATE OF A TALUKDAR BE SOLD IN EXECUTION?

CHUDASAMA NAUDHABHAI AND OTHERS vs. NARAN TRIBHOWAN AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, as District Judge of Ahmedabad, in Darkhast No. 48 of 1896. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Rao Bahadur Vasudeo J. Kirtiker, appeared for Chandasama and others, minor sons of deceased Pathabhai, by the administrator of their estate, the Collector of Ahmedabad, appellate and original defendants; and Mr. N. V. Gokhale (for Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad) appeared for Naran and others, original plaintiffs and respondents.

Having regard to the provisions of Section 31 (2) of Bombay Act VI of 1888, the estate of a Talukdar cannot be sold in execution of a decree obtained subsequent to the Act coming into force, in respect of an encumbrance created on the estate prior to the date of the Act coming into force without the previous sanction of the Governor in Council. In such a case the High Court directed the lower Court to allow plaintiffs, the execution-creditors, reasonable time to produce the sanction, and in case it was produced, to order the property to be sold in execution, otherwise to dismiss the darkhast.

Plaintiffs Naran Tribhovan and others, the decree-holders in High Court Appeal No. 58 of 1894 in original Suit No. 18 of 1893 of the file of the District Court of Ahmedabad, presented a darkhast praying that the sum of Rs. 11,566-13-1, i.e., the amount of their decree, together with costs and interest might be awarded to them by the sale of certain immoveable property hypothecated to them described in the darkhast which was in the possession of the Collector of Ahmedabad as the administrator of the estate of the minor defendants. Notice was issued to the defendants to show cause why permission should not be given to plaintiffs to sell the hypothecated property. It was contended on behalf of the defendants that the application could not be granted, it being opposed of the provisions of Section 31 of the Bombay Talukadari Act VI of 1888, and to Section 89 of the Transfer of Property Act IV of 1882. The District Judge of Ahmedabad framed the following issue for determination:—

Can the estate of a Talukdar, having regard to the provisions of Section 31 of Bombay Act VI of 1888 be sold in execution of a decree obtained subsequent to that Act coming into force, in respect of an encumbrance created on the estate prior to the date of that Act coming into force without the consent of His Excellency the Governor in Council? The District Judge found on the above issue in the affirmative and directed the property to be sold in execution of the decree as prayed by plaintiffs. Against this decision defendants preferred this appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his judgment, said: There is no doubt an apparent conflict between the ruling in Nagar Pragji vs. Jivabhai (I. L. R., 19 Bom., p. 80), and the remark made in the judgment in Doshi Fulchand vs. Malek Dajiraj (I. L. R., 20 Bom., p. 565.) in which a doubt is expressed as to the correctness of the extension given in Nagar vs. Jivabhai to the principle laid down in Kalian vs. Pathubhai (I.L.R., 17 Bom., p. 289.) In this last case, it was ruled that when the incumbrancer had obtained a decree for the sale of mortgaged property prior to 25th March 1889, on which day Bombay Act VI of 1888 came into force, the prohibition under Clause 2 of Section 31 of that Act did not apply, and the decree was capable of execution as before the Act. The facts are not fully reported in Nagar Pragji vs. Jivabhai (I. L. R. 19 Bom., p. 80), but as the decree in that case was passed in August 1889, within a few months after the Act came into force, the suit was presumably instituted before the prohibition became operative. This circumstance assimilates the case to the class of cases referred to in Kalian vs. Pathubhai (I.L.R., 17 Bom., p. 289.) There is no particular reason to distinguish cases in which a decree has been obtained from those in which proceedings had been presumably instituted before the Act came into force. In Doolubdass vs. Ramlall (5 Moors I. A., p. 127), their Lordships of the Privy Council had to consider how far retrospective effect could be given to the provisions of an Act of 1848, which declared that "all agreements by way of wager shall be null and void," and it was held that this prohibition did not affect the validity of existing contracts, at all events not those contracts on which actions had already been brought before the new Act came into force. The test suggested in Moon vs. Durden (2 Exchequer Reports, p. 22), which is a ruling on the English Act against wagers, viz., the use of the word shall in that Act, applies equally to Section 31 of Act VI of 1888. The principles of the construction of statutes in this connection were very clearly stated in G. Lee Morris vs. Sambamurthi (6 Mad., H. C. R., p. 123), where it was observed that the general principle is that rights already acquired shall not be affected by the retrospection of a new Act, and that the law regulating the acquisition of rights is the law as it stood when the facts out of which the right springs occurred. Of course, this is only a presumption, and if the intention to give retrospective effect can be clearly gathered from the provisions of the new Act, such intention must prevail for reasons such as those referred to in Shivram vs. Kondiba (I. L. R., 8 Bom., p. 340.) These principles appear to me to cover the decision in Nagar Pragji vs. Jivabhai, and as one of the Judges who decided that case, I see no reason to think that the extension thereby given to the principle of the ruling in Kalian vs. Pathubhai was not correct. It was on this account that the same Judges who decided Nagar vs. Jivabhai, when they were called upon to decide the case reported in Shah Kalidas vs. Chudasama Nadhabhai (P. J. for 1895, p. 428,) followed the more cautious procedure suggested in Doshi Fulchand vs. Malek Dajiraj (I. L. R., 20 Bom., p. 565.) In Shah Kalidas vs. Chudasama Nadhabhai as the incumbrance was of a date prior to the Act, but the suit was instituted long after the act came into force, a decree was passed for the amount due, but its enforcement by sale of the property was made subject to the provisions of Section 29 of the Transfer of Property Act, which would, it was observed, make it possible for the creditor to obtain the sanction of Government before the sale actually took place. This direction was in accordance with the course suggested in Doshi Fulchand vs. Malek Dajiraj. It will be thus seen that there is really no conflict between the several rulings of this Court noted above. I would follow the course laid down in Shah Kalidas vs. Chudasama Nadhabhai in the present case, and vary the order of the District Judge by directing that time may be allowed to the decree-holder to produce the sanction required by Section 31, Clause 2, and only after he produces such sanction steps should be taken to execute the decree.

Mr. Justice Parsons said:—As my learned colleague distinguishes the case of Nagar Pragji vs. Jivaibhai (I.L.R., 19 Bombay, p. 80), from the case of Doshi Fulchad vs. Malek Dajiraj (Ib. 20. Ib. 565), on the ground that in the former the suit had been instituted prior to the coming into force of the Gujerat Taluqdars' Act, 1888, the necessity to refer this case to a Full Bench pointed out in the latter decision does not exist. In this case, of which a prior stage is reported in Shah Kalidas vs. Chudasama Nadhabhai (P.J., 1895, p. 428), the Act came into force long before the suit was filed and therefore under Section 31 (2) there can be no alienation of the estate or any portion thereof without the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council. A sale in execution of a decree is such an alienation as comes within the terms of this section. (See Kalian vs. Pathubhai (I.L.R., 17 Bombay, p. 289). We must therefore reverse the order of the District Judge and direct that he give the plaintiffs such time as shall to him seem reasonable for the production by them of the sanction of the Governor-in-Council; in case they produce the same he can then affirm his present order, otherwise he must dismiss their darkhast. We leave him to dispose of the costs incurred throughout.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF DECEMBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, and at Sirsa, Jeypore, Ajmere, Bhuj, Deesa and Ghadechi, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to strong at Colombo and Negapatm, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Colombo. The maximum temperature is 4° in excess of the normal at Cochin, and the minimum in large excess at Sirsa, Karachi and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cochin, and the lowest 43° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Jacobabad, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cochin and Jacobabad, and a few drops at Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a depression the centre of which lies a little to the west of Jacobabad. The weather in Sind, Cutch, Rajputana and at and about Deesa is influenced by the disturbance, and will become squally and more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 52, Farringdon Road, London.

DEFY and keep at bay Diseases of the Liver Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin! Fothergill's Madenal is preventative and curative of the above. Sure cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, and deranged state of the Liver; prevents stone in the bladder and itching of the Skin. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ras Rowa, 1,853 tons, Captain J Scorgie, sailed on Saturday last for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,493 tons, Captain W Gray, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,292 tons, Captain H Tait, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (9th December) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G Tikamdass, Mr L Chellaram, Mr Chandoomul, Mr Motimul, one Sergeant and 7 privates and 40 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,073 tons Captain T A Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay 14th November via Beira, Mozambique, Zanzibar, and Seychelles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Tomlinson, Mr C R Gonera, Mr L A de Souza, Mr J C de Souza, Mr Kandasmi Pillay, and 140 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C Samuels, Major Tyler R E, Mr R C Lees, Brig-Genl Cooke, Surgeon-Major General Churchill, Miss Calverly, Master Calverly, Mr and Mrs Keshow Harri and friend and child and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Arabia s	Read	Liverpool, Nov 13.
11	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Dec 9.
	Shannon s	Cole	Aden, Dec 6.
12	Sirdhana's	Collins	Delagoa Bay, Nov 14.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Ellora s	Gray	Rangoon, &c.
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Australia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c.
	India s	Worcester	London.
	Ras Rowa s	Scorgie	Havre.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Brindisi, for False Point and Ballasore.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf.
" Dumra, for Karachi, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Australia s, 2202, Tait
Clan Robertson s, 3113, Roberts
Ras Rowa s, 1830, Scorgie
Ehrenfels s, 1603, Wishmann
Murex s, 2339, Halliday
Caledonia s, 3529, Andrews
Mozaffari s, 1387, McAllister
Charterhouse s, 1928, Field
Gaekwar s, 2742, Harrison
Imperialist s, 2177, Gladstone
Ancona s, 1888, Mudie
Brindisi s, 2266, Watkins
Hydaspes s, 1912, Lockyer
Ravenna s, 2046, Denny
Rohilla s, 2216,
Grosvenor bq, 517, Brebner
Setos s, 1245, Jacobs
Olivemoor s, 1970, Flanse
Afghan s, 1429, Barton (for sale)

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Mayo, Berry.
H M S Plassey, Prance.
H M S Assaye, Rowland.
H M S Hulk Tenasserim, Fleet.
H M S Ceylon, Channer.
H M S Magdala.
H M S Redbreast, Martin.
H M S Sphinx Baker.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

1. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, on Tuesday the 14th instant, at 6-30 a.m. Dress—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

1. The drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Combined Company drill and Recruits drill at 6-30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and 5-15 p.m., on Friday, the 17th instant, on the ground, in rear of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress—Any.
(2) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m., to-day, (Monday) the 13th instant, and Thursday, the 16th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School—At 3-45 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), the 14th instant, and Thursday, the 16th instant.
(4) St. Peter's School—At 4 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 14th instant, and Friday, the 17th instant.
(5) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m., to-day, (Monday) the 13th instant.
2. There will be company drill for F Company to-day (Monday) the 13th instant at 8-15 p.m., at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.
3. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. H. Fitzpatrick, A Coy, from 11th December 1897 to 31st March 1898.
4. The following promotions will take effect in K Company from this date:—Cadet J. Barclay to be Corporal, Cadets F-Marne, and E. Joynt to be Lce. Corporal, to complete establishment.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

1. Orderly Officer for the week:—
Lt. L. J. Robertson; next for duty Lieut. H. A. H. Payne.
Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Corpl W. Harkey; next for duty Sergt. H. G. Hyde.
No. 2 Company—Sergt. W. F. Zurhorst; next for duty Sergt. H. O. Coates.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company, (Town Hall Compound)—Tuesday at 6-45 a.m., and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters—Tuesday and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
3. The following is published for information, No. 75046 Sergt. G. Lown, No. 26 E. W. R. A. is appointed 1st class Sergeant Instructor Bombay Volunteer Artillery with effect from the 8th instant.
4. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday next. Trains leave Victoria Terminus, at 6 and 6-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By order.
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Cinderella in connection with the Cycling Club will be held on Saturday next 18th instant. Particulars can be seen on the Corps Club Notice Board.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

378-94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company—Little and Co. Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

23-96—Manshuklal D and J—L W G Carnac Administrator-General vs Lakhmidas Damodher and others—D and Dhanjeesha.
1-97—Dikshit and D—Lukhmidas Damoder vs Dhanvahu widow—Manshuklal D and J.
2-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshanker Ravshanker vs Ramshanker Uamram—M M Soklatwala.
19-97—Manshuklal D and J—Bhicaji vs Ardesir Cursetji Bhandupwalla—Brown and Co. and F P Pavri.
29-97—F P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetji Bhandupwalla vs Bhicaiji Barjorji—D Lama, and Manshuklal D and J.
20-97—S B and N—Meherbai and another vs Maneckbai widow—Ardesir H and D.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria vs Jamsetji Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir H and D.
339,84—Little and Co—L A A Watkins vs C F Farron and others—Pestonjee R and K—Special.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For dismissal under Rule 42.

551-97—Little and Co—George Berkley and another vs Merwanjee Pestonjee Hakimjee and another.

Petition for hearing and final disposal.

K D Shroff for Meherbai—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and in the matter of Government and Meherbai, widow of Eduljee Muncherjee Tavernwalla—F A Little for Government. Part hard.

Postponed Long Causes.

2-97—Thakurdas D and C—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Moorarjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas D and C.
217-97—Maganlal and R—Goculdas Karamsey and another vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Maganlal and R.
254-97—Maganlal and R—Bai Nandibai vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Maganlal and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

On Question of Costs.

297-97—Ardasir H and D—The Standard Mills Co. Ld., vs Trimbak Gungadhur Ranade—Payne G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended new long Cause.

530-97—Payne G and S—Shir Mahomed Allarakhia and other vs Moorji Rahim and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

292-97—Craigie L and O—Societe Generale Mercantile vs J Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N—Part heard.
320-97—Daphtary and F—Govind Doshrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Mulje and H.
321-97—Jehangir and S—Bai Halimabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Miya Panwelkar—Sorabjee and J.
397-97—In person—Veera Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.
81-97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.
139-93—Bhaishanker and K—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Mahomed vs Multani Govindram Girdhanidas—Ardeshir H and D.
390-97—Edgelow and G—Raghnathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodhar—Little and Co.
304-97—Janardhan and A—Ruttonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others—P R and Kola and Wadia and G.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Daoodbhoy Ebrahim, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Muniar Hajee Shariff Darvesh, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th of December 1889, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdevi Street on the east side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a public sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Nagdevi street, otherwise called Nacoda Mohila, on the North by the property of the Musjid belonging to Meya Oomer, on the South by the property of Memon Dada Mahomed, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 81 and now under Ward No. 397 and Street Nos. 423-425, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said MUNIAR HAJEE SHARIFF DARVESH.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE VICTORIA PRINTING WORKS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Khetwady Lane, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Victoria Printing Works, consisting of double demy printing machine fitted both for steam and hand work, English and Marathi types for book work, a great quantity of chases, composing sticks, assorted border, and other sundries.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 650 BALES FANCY PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Chunilal Sakalchund, salesman of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Messrs. Hajee Rentoola Hajee Dawood and Co.—

650 bales fancy piece-goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Rustomjee Bem aajeePastakia, consisting of gold watch by Dent, with chain, neck chain, mohunmala, buttons, bangles, kudas, rings, diamond and emerald earrings, silver buttons, snuff box, hasli and letas, marble top table, chairs, cupboards, clocks, mirror door almyrah, bedsteads, teapoys, chest, cradle, cotton and silk clothes, copper, brass, and German silver utensils.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 large telescope in case and about 156 cards.
16 boxes each 1 cwt 3" wire nails.
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte.
14 casks carbolineum.
3 cases containing 49 boxes cigars, Java Gems, Havanahs, Manillas, and Thompson's.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Jacob Joseph Sophair—

128 A S H J 8403-7—2 cases Turkish caps.
843F-38—2 cases Turkish caps.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Ardeshir Bejonjee—

652 V B 6739—1 cash insertion rubber rings.
878 V B—1 case ammonia pump junction valves.
V B I—1 case insertion rubber rings.

On account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Rufford Hall—

786 28-32—5 cases rubber plate glass.

By order of Heptoola Tyebjee and on account and at the risk of Hakimjee Esmailjee—

1 lot patent medicines.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Bullionist.—S. J. B. & C. 7-9—3 cases each 15 dozen roller skins, 24 by 21.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting partners Purshotum Liladhur and Anundjee Dyal, the indentors of the goods,

V H—4070-71, 4176, 4198, 4213, 4275, 4370-71, 4428-29, 4433, 4446-47, 4449, 4465, 4491-92, 4542-43, 4591, 4583-94, 4601, 4609-10, 4613—29 cases gold brocades.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of Dr. M. H. Masina—
1 English mail-phaeton by Bennett, of London.
1 single-seated doctor's brougham.
The property of the late A. McLaggan, Esq.—
1 landau with grey waler and harness.
Also 1 strong-built victoria.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
A few pneumatic and cushion tyred bicycles.
The property of a gentleman—
1 gig with brown pegu pony and harness.
1 C spring boat shaped landau made to order by Mr. De Souza of Gowalia Tank.
1 handsome pony cart.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpatty, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Gelabhai Haridas, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 1, 3, and 5 light gas chandeliers, English-made large gilt pier glasses with marble pier tables to match, one handsome c-spring English open phaeton by Kesterton, single-seated brougham, English c-spring open carriage, a pair of grey waler horses, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The property of an English gentleman.—A lot of best plated-ware, such as vegetable dishes, spoons and forks, cases of fruit and fish knives and forks, spoons and forks, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TOYS AND LEATHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, the following fancy goods, such as Solicitor's Brief, Gladstone and dressing bags, albums, writing desks, date racks, stationery, plated ware, glass, table ornaments, dolls, toys, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE RIPON ROAD AT BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Lakmidas Morarjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of July, 1886, and subject to the principle amount and interest due at foot of the deed of first mortgage, dated the 17th day of February, 18, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Messrs. Cursandas Vallubdas, Gordhondas Goculdas Tejpal, and Rumchunder Hemraj, the trustees of a Deed of Settlement, of the other part, dated 1st February, 1893, the following property, viz :—

All that place or parcel land or ground, containing by admeasurement 922 square yards, situate at Byculla, on the Ripon Road, in the sub-district and Island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building and stable standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under Word No.— and Street No. —, and bounded on the east by the said Ripon Road on the north by the property of Moulvie Hajee Abdoola Jitaker, and on the south by a private passage, and beyond that by the property of the said Hajee Essa Hajee Essak, and which said property is known as "Victoria Mansion," and is in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Patel's office, the property of a Parsee gentleman consisting of English hall sofas and chairs, single and double almiras, vase lamps by Nash, sliding globe lamps, argand lamps, large size organ with spare rollers with piano combined, large musical box, playing 24 tunes, Dresden figures, imitation flowers, large real velvet pile hall carpet, marble lions, bronze figures on pillars, large size figures, sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, cottage harmonium, large iron safes, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

All that piece of ground, containing about 5,700 square yards, and situate at Poona, on the Hund, next to Fitzgerald Bridge. On this plot of ground there was formerly a bungalow No. 161, which was known by the name of "Aga Khan's Palace."

The bungalow has since been destroyed, and the property will be sold as it now stands.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., near the Church, at Upper Colaba, consisting of a large stock of old building materials, such as teak rafters, posts, planks, window frames, teak battens, iron tank, iron scrap, etc., etc.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 533 of 1887.

Vullabdas Damoder ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Goverdhandas Damoder and others ....Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Receiver in the above suit, and pursuant to the Judge's order made therein on the 29th June, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of January, 1898, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under No. 102, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Khatao Natha and the vacant ground of Vydhunbai, widow of Trikumdas Megjee, and on the south by the property of Jaitsu Narranjee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Vullubhdas Damoder as mortgagor of the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday, at 113 1-16; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 117½. The market rates of discount were put up 1-8th per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sight Credits, say to 3, and 2 7-8 per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver in London was unaltered, at 26 7-8d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 58 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London the same as on Thursday. 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent., to £60 7-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was further reduced 1-64d., to 1s. 2 21-32d. per rupee. Brazier's Copper was quoted at £55 15s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 104; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·23 1-2.

With the exception of a further decline of 5-16d. in the price of 3 1-2 per cent. in Rupee Paper at £60 9-16, the London Stock Exchange quotations wired by Reuter are unchanged to-day in London; as also is the price of Bar Silver; which is also unaltered in New York. The market rate of discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper has been put down 1-8th, returning to Thursday's quotations of 2 3-4 per cent. The Bank's buying rate on India is unaltered. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal is quoted at 11s. per ton. Paris quotations are unaltered.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 36½-2s. per 492lbs., c. i. f., sellers, via Canal, April-May shipment to Hull; and White Delhi at 34¾s. per 492lbs., c. i. f., buyers via Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38 1-2s. per 416lbs., business done via Canal April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Durkirk, tone of the market quiet; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 37s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, same shipment to the same ports; Brown Rapeseed at 35s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports; business done via Canal; market quiet; and Linseed, at 34 3/8s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Amsterdam, business done via Canal; market quiet.

A decline of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool, at 3 3-16d. per lb., but arrivals were unaltered in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 9-64d. for December deliveries, and 3 5-32d. for April-May. The market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 12,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

To-day the Liverpool market has remained quiet in tone; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet but steady. Sales 7000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Imports 18,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 5 7-8 cents. per lb., Futures being practically unchanged at 5·76 for March, and 5·90 for June. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales.

To-day, again, Cotton prices in New York show scarcely any movement at 5 7-8 for ready, and 5·77 and 5·91 cents for Futures for March and June, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports to-day are 57,000 bales. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 5,930,000 bales, compared with 5,470,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet again to-day; and business has been again upon a moderate scale, Exporters having taken only 300 bales of ready new Akola at Rs. 154, out of the total of 1,850 bales reported. The balance has consisted of purchases by the Mills of ready new Oomrawattee kinds, including 600 Pachora, at Rs. 149 to Rs. 150½; and a few hundred bales of old Dhollera and Oomra descriptions at previous rates. Spinners have also contracted for a little "Fine" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 174 per candy. The market closed quiet with prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	3,465 bales.
Wheat	3,491 cwts.
Linseed	1,409 ,,
Rapeseed	1,322 ,,
Gingellyseed	22,931 ,,
Castorseed	1,717 ,,
Rice	4,822 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at the general quotation of 18s. per ton; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 27-32d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Wire Transfer was given at the former rate, and, later on, 1s. 2 13-16d. was also done to some extent. The enquiry then disappeared, resales being put on the market instead, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 27-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-8d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 1-32d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	1·58¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at an advance of 1-16th per cent. on yesterday's closing rates, 98 9-16 having been quoted for 3 1-2 per Cents for cash, and 98 1-2 for the 5th January settlement. Threes are nominal.

SHARES.—There has to-day been an advance of Rs. 5 in Empress Mill, and a decline of Rs. 25 in Sassoon Mill; Rs. 10 each in Howard and Bullough and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each in China, Currimbhoy, David, Empress, Manockjee Petit; and Rs. 2 1-2 in Jamshed Manufacturing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 1-16
3½ per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 7-8
Bar Silver	26 7-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

Total week's sales of cotton	69,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	500	,,
,, Imports of cotton	160,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	Nil	
,, Stock of cotton	655,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	6,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, DEC. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames, arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The mail steamer Himalaya, from Aden, arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—7 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—24 packages writing papers, &c., John Dickinson and Co; 1 case stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—15 cases earthenware, Ebram Nanjee; 100 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 10 cases writing paper, Mahomedally Essajee; 38 cases window glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy; 104 cases earthenware, M Meherally and Co; 10 packages chemicals, M Ostermayer and Co; 9 cases earthenware, &c., Khoja Khatow Keshow; 38 cases earthenware, Mahomed Meherally and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—12 cases earthenware, &c., M Meherally and Co; 20 cases slates, Kerr Tarruck and Co; 8 cases glassware, &c., Hajee Shewjee; 26 casks chemicals, H M Mehta and Co; 11 cases glassware, G H Cullian.

Caledonia s—9 cases biscuits, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—23 cases brandy, Jamsedjee Brothers and Co; 300 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 1 hogshead brandy, Croft Mody and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—115 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 16 cases provision, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM VENICE.

Caledonia s—9 cases glassbeads, Mahomedally Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FOR LONDON.

Ravenna s—50 cwt deer horns, Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola; 10 bales woollen carpets, Hajee Sajan Lalljee and Co; 1,225 cwt hing, E Oomersey; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, and 2,000 cwt castorseed, R Kaderbhoy; 4,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Robertson s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales hemp, J L Kersten and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—52 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 394 cases opium, P and O Company; 8 cwt peacock feathers, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 4 packages woollen carpets, Pahoomali Brothers.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Rohilla s—100 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

STEWART—November 22, at Ramsgate, the wife of Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DANGAR—OLIPHANT November 20, at St. Stephen's Church, Ealing, Dudley Richard Dangar, eldest son of F. H. Dangar, of Lyndhurst, Ealing, and Sydney, New South Wales, to Florence Louisa, second daughter of Henry Laurence Oliphant, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), of Downshurst, Ealing.

DOUGLAS—SNEAD—October 27, at St. Saviour's, Buenos Ayres, Henry Fraser, eldest son of the late John Shepherd Douglas, of Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead, to Nina Constance second daughter of the late George Thomas Snead, of Buenos Ayres, formerly of Calcutta and London.

GLIDDON—WADE-BROWN—November 11, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Southsea, John Ernest Gliddon, of Bombay, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late G. E. Wade-Brown and Mrs. Wade-Brown, of Polnton, Southsea.

MARQUIS—BUCHANAN—November 11, at St. Vincent-street U. P. Church, Glasgow, Thomas Stirling Marquis, Captain South Wales Borderers, only son of the late Lieutenant-General J. Marquis, Bengal Staff Corps, to Catherine (Kate), second daughter of the late A. Buchanan, of Berkball, Bellahouston, Glasgow.

PROBYN—SEYMOUR—November 17, at St. Peter's Eaton-square, Captain Dighton Gordon Probyn, R.A., only surviving son of Mr. W. G. Probyn, late Bengal Civil Service, of 5, Collingham-road, South Kensington, to Augusta Agnes Emma Margaret, eldest daughter of the late General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., and Lady Seymour, of 31, Eccleston-street, S.W.

DEATHS.

AITKEN—November 18, at Brighton, General William David Aitken, of the Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, aged 74.

BARROW—November 18, at Rosslyn, Sylvan road, Snaresbrook, Captain Henry Barrow, late H. M. Bengal Marine, aged 76.

BUCHANAN—November 22, at Eastbourne, General James Buchanan, late Madras Light Cavalry, aged 70.

CHIPPERFIELD—November 17, at Inverness Lodge, Strawberry-hill, Elizabeth Susan, widow of Surgeon-Major William Nathan Chipperfield, A. M. S., and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Madras, aged 67.

INCE—November 14, Kate Montgomerie, only daughter of Dr. F. M. D. Davidson, of South Norwood, and late the wife of Dr. John Ince, Retired Surgeon-Major of H. M. I. M. S., of Swanley, Kent, aged 46.

LYONS-MONTGOMERY—November 12, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, General Charles Lyons-Montgomery, B. S. C.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1897.

THE Report of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir, Municipal Health Officer, on the visitation of plague in Bombay in 1896-97, has been denounced by a not altogether impartial critic as "neither new nor interesting." That was not our view of the Report when published. It seemed to us that it contained a good deal that was quite new and that had never been alluded to in any of the other Reports that have been given to the public. It was also of very considerable interest, for it not only gave a graphic account of the advent, the development, and the decline of the plague, and the measures applied with such unsparing vigour and energy during the seven anxious months of its presence, but it called attention to phenomena which escaped the attention of other observers. It is impossible to overestimate the significance of the fact that when the mortality began to assume abnormal proportions in Bombay, in August and September last year a similar rise in the death-rate was observed in a number of places close to Bombay. In the Thana collectorate, the mortality, which was 1,848 in July, rose to 2,691 in August. In the Poona collectorate the mortality rose from 4,384 in August to 5,286 in the following month. Remarkable fluctuations were noticeable elsewhere. In the city of Surat the mortality increased to 2,025 in July, falling in August to 1,886. In Karachi the mortality reached nearly 2,000 in January; it had fallen to 702 in August, rising to 906 in September. In Bombay the whole of the excess mortality was in some quarters attributed to plague, on the ground that no other cause being apparent, the safest way was to ascribe the whole of the excess to it. We pointed out at the time that the guess might be useful as a working hypothesis, but that it was not supported by any evidence. No one has ascribed the excessive mortality in Thana—which being a Konkan collectorate did not suffer from famine or scarcity—or that in the Poona collectorate or in Surat or Karachi to plague. Dr. Weir's Report here again calls attention to a remarkable phenomenon that has wholly escaped notice by General Gatacre when drawing up the Report of the Plague Committee. From January to December last year the mortality of people born in Bombay was in every successive month considerably less than the mortality amongst persons born outside Bombay. August, the first month in which the total mortality showed a marked increase of 370 over July, the number of deaths among people born in Bombay actually decreased by 23. The increased mortality of the persons born elsewhere was 387. In September there was a still further decline of the mortality amongst the Bombay born—a decline of 84; and in November it again decreased by 75. From August to November inclusive the health of the citizens distinctly improved; the heavy mortality took place amongst the people from outside. The Health Officer seems to be warranted in the conclusion that if the increase of mortality in August was due to plague, that disease was either prevalent in many places outside Bombay where there was a similar mortality, or that it chiefly affected persons born outside the city. Another alternative is that there was an immigration into Bombay of people either bringing the plague with them or else peculiarly susceptible to it. This is a suggestive field of inquiry that ought to be further explored.

It is very certain that plague was not the sole cause of the high mortality of 1896-97. No one supposes that plague is answerable for the deterioration of the public health and the heavy mortality which have been the constant theme of the Health Reports since 1892, when there was a very unfavourable record. The causes of this state of things have been repeatedly dwelt upon: the insufficient drainage, the water-logging of the soil by the doubling of the water-supply on the completion of the Tansa works, without carrying away the five millions gallons of water daily sinking into the surface; overcrowding in the Native town in insanitary buildings; the dumping of the town sweepings on the Byculla flats years after that system should have been discontinued; the absurd provisions of the Municipal Act which excluded the evidence of Municipal officers in regard to public nuisances; and the obstruction of the sea-current around the island by the Coorla and Bandora embankments. At the close of the official year arrangements had been made to carry the city garbage to a suitable place near Coorla. Steps have been taken to drain the worst places in the Native town and some progress has been made in connecting houses in Colaba with the Shone system, so long debated and too long delayed. The rehousing of the poorer classes and the opening of the city to the health giving sea-breezes is brought within measurable distance of accomplishment by the new Building Scheme. The plague is an incentive to improvement as well as to cleanliness. Visitations of cholera in the thirties and forties taught England sanitation; they got a hearing for the earlier apostles of that creed which no one could be got to believe in till a great fear descended on rich and poor alike. The plague may, in the decrees of Providence, be intended to work a similar deliverence from insanitary conditions in the great cities of India. The one hope of safety lies in the free diffusion of the best of all disinfectants—sunshine and the oxygen of the air—and these can only be obtained by the reconstruction of the insanitary parts of every city, the prevention of overcrowding, the thorough drainage of the whole area and the enforcement of the regulations which are supposed to exist in every civilised town. However useful and necessary quarantine may be on occasions as a means of reducing the risks of infection, it cannot be depended on to keep out plague.

M. Haffkine, in advising the authorities as to the right principles to adopt to prevent the spread of the disease, namely, the surrounding of the infected area by a sanitary cordon and the prevention of all intercourse with it, did not feel sanguine that any measures that could be carried out would prove successful. He pointed out that the segregation of the healthy in large camps would necessarily involve the control of tens of thousands of persons removed from their own homes, if the disease was not to be carried by them to the rest of India. The Health Officer is practically of the same opinion, holding that any method of controlling or inspecting traffic and enforcing stringent examination of every one entering the city and the disinfection of every suspected article, will have but an uncertain result. Quarantine diminishes the chances of infection, but it does not secure immunity. Once plague has entered, it is impossible to prevent its spread in overcrowded, damp, dark buildings, unless by removing the healthy and the sick alike, or else by pouring into every infected house streams of disinfecting fluids. Seventy tons of perchloride of mercury were used in flushing the gullies and drains in Mandvie and Kamatipura, apparently with good effect in the former locality, while in the latter, though the disinfecting and the cleansing were effected before the advent of the epidemic, the result was disappointing. But in this same Kamatipura, one of the most unhealthy areas in the Native town, the Municipal halalkores and sweepers, in daily contact with the filth of infected houses, escaped the disease, though living in chawls similar to those in which people were dying by hundreds. The women of a disreputable class who lived in that quarter escaped the plague. Dr. Rogers Pasha and Dr. Bitter who visited the sweepers' quarters and the localities in which the women dwelt, attributed their immunity to ample ventilation and the absence of overcrowding. The immunity of those two classes, while all around were the victims of the plague, puts in the strongest light the prophylactic value of a sufficiency of air and light and the absence of overcrowding. Dr. Weir holds that a building from which a portion of the roof has been removed, so that every part of the floor is exposed to the sun, does not absolutely require to be disinfected, though that process is in all cases desirable. Nor does he deem it necessary that a patient, suffering from the less infectious type of plague, should be removed from a well ventilated building to a hospital subject to this proviso, that each individual case being a danger must be kept under careful observation. The fact that the disease can be propagated by rats once they become infected, diminishes the preventive value of quarantine. Salvation is only to be found in the general sanitary conditions in which the poulation live.

SURGEON-MAJOR MACARTIE, the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, goes home this month on a year's sick furlough, after many months of the most arduous and incessant toil in connection with the examination of all outgoing passengers, rendered necessary by the plague epidemic. Some idea of the heavy strain imposed upon Dr. Macartie by this addition to the duties of his office may be gathered from the light thrown on the ordinary work the Health Officer of the Port has to perform by the facts and figures contained in the report for the year 1896, signed by Surgeon-Captain Jennings, who was acting as Health Officer at the time it was written. It was not until the end of the year that the ordinary duties were increased to any marked extent by the presence of plague in Bombay. The only plague cases brought to notice were those of two persons, who fell victims to the disease and died on board a Shepherd's coasting boat, put back from sea a day after her departure from Bombay on account of cyclonic weather. Of course, bills of health from the end of September onwards had to notify the existence of the plague, and attached to each of them was a necrological certificate showing the number of deaths from plague and cholera (if any) during the week preceding the departure of the vessel. In the course of the year four cases of small-pox were found on a pilgrim ship and in consequence over 600 persons were vaccinated before being allowed to land, the small-pox cases being removed to a hospital on shore. The number of outgoing passengers in the year was nearly half-a-million—a figure which probably represents about the number of passengers and crew examined by Dr. Macartie and his assistants, Dr. Crimmin and Dr. Miss Da Cunha, during the current year. The sanitary condition of outward bound vessels has of course to be looked to by the Health Officer. One of the principal defects noted was the overcrowding of crews' quarters. The chief offenders in this respect are the regular liners so constructed as to carry as many passengers as possible, and the defect is often occasioned by vessels having to take away extra hands to man some other vessel of the same line. The plausible explanation often given by the commanders of vessels is that the permanent quarters are much in excess of the minimum space required by law, and that the extra hands accommodated do not cause such minimum to be reduced. Whether this excuse would serve in a court of law is doubtful, as the practical effect of putting extra men into the crews' quarters is to diminish the space per caput below the minimum required by law and to render it very difficult to keep the quarters clean and sanitary. In the case of only one pilgrim liner did the Health Officer exercise his autocratic powers, by notifying that he would feel justified in withholding a bill of health unless the crews' quarters were improved. Many vessels of all kinds proceed on long voyages without having to undergo inspection by the Health Officer, and his remarks only apply to such boats as it is necessary to inspect.

A large number of iron-decked vessels were found to have no wooden sheathing on the deck over the crews' quarters. New vessels of this class are required to provide this sheathing, but the obligation does not apply unless complaints as to its neglect are made and sustained. The law thus practically becomes a dead letter, and can only be made effective by giving Port Officers of Health power to compel its observance. Cases of want of proper accomodation for deck passengers on long voyages were observed on several buggalows, which were therefore granted only a modified form of health bill. In some cases steps had to be taken on account of dirty bilges in native craft, the bilge taken from one bugglow being found to contain 5,400,000 microbes to one cubic centimetre. The health of the harbour population was on the whole good, but there were 22 deaths from cholera—all taken from native craft. It is worth noting in passing that over 500 Europeans from the floating harbour population were admitted into St. George's Hospital, and that of this large number of cases only 12 proved fatal. The total number of pilgrims who sailed was 14,167, and the report tersely observes that they were "a fairly healthy lot." All the same 49 of the number died while on the fortnight's journey from Bombay to Camaran. The total of hadjzis who returned during the year was just under 11,000, or about 15 per cent. less than the number of persons who started on the pilgrimage, as compared with 28 per cent. in the previous year. The average difference for some years past has been 33 per cent., so that about one-third of the persons who seek to perform the hadjz never return to their native land. Surgeon-Captain Jennings points out certain sanitary defects on the foreshore, but bears gratifying testimony to the fact that there has been a decided improvement of late years owing to the exertions of the Port Trust. The fouling of the harbour by sewage outfall at Kasara Basin, and by the uncleanly habits of the floating native population still stand in the way of an ideal state of things. Happily, however, nature assists where unthinking men obstruct. The bacteriological experiments, conducted by Surgeon-Captain Jennings last year showed that after high tide the current from the Thana river so effectually clears the foreshore that no trace whatever of any contamination is found in the middle of the harbour. It is to be regretted that the purifying operations of the tide have been interfered with by the causeways made between Bombay and the mainland having checked the flow of sea water round what is no longer, strictly speaking, the island of Bombay. In more than one of his annual reports Dr. Weir has spoken of this as a contributory cause of the increasing mortality in Bombay in recent years.

THE Indian Penal Code makes no mention of bicycles or motor cars, but as the advertisement appearing elsewhere signed by Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, indicates, the cyclist in this country is no more free to ride recklessly or without lights after dark than his contemporary in Great Britain in regard to whom special legislation exists. The Penal Code has not been revised for nearly thirty years, but its framers must have had a prophetic insight into the coming of a time when modes of rapid conveyance other than those in vogue in 1860 would be largely resorted to. There is no need for any amendment of section 279 in order to bring the cyclist within its purview. The most ingenious advocate could not argue that a bicycle is not a "vehicle" within the meaning of the Code. The section provides that "whoever drives any vehicle or rides on any public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both." The notification Mr. Gell has issued is timely, for scorchers are not unknown in even the busiest thoroughfares of the city. But they are not the only offenders against section 279. Certain classes of wealthy natives drive their rubber-tyred and well appointed conveyances in a manner distinctly "likely to cause hurt or injury" in a city where walking on the middle of the road is a common practice. It is not so long ago since the death of a Municipal officer resulted from an accident due to collision with a rapidly driven conveyance, and such mishaps to the poor are distressingly frequent. There is far more need to make an example of this class of offenders than to prosecute the comparatively small section of cyclists who "scorch," and who after all are thereby a greater danger to themselves than to other people.

THE detention of railway passengers at Khanpur, on the North-Western Railway, and the disinfection of their personal effects, recommenced on the 4th instant; a medical inspection had been in force for some days previously.

WHILE considerable reductions will be made in the staff of the Tirah Field Force after the concentration at Barkai next week, the number of troops will remain the same pending further developments. The divisional staff might certainly be dispensed with, as the force can well work by brigades. If the reduction above mentioned takes place Major-General Yeatman-Biggs will return to Calcutta before the end of the month to resume command of the Presidency District. The headquarters staff will also be recast, as Colonel Barrow, Assistant-Adjutant-General, will rejoin the Military Department Secretariat about a fortnight hence.

THE directors of the P. and O. Company, after providing for the usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preferred stock, recommend a dividend on the Deferred stock of 6½ per cent. for the six months and a bonus of 3 per cent., making, with the interim dividend of 3½ per cent. paid in June, a total distribution on the Deferred stock of 13 per cent. for the year.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. H. Bramley, £36,290; Sir T. Elder, £173,641 (gross); Mr. R. Bloomfield Fenwick, £69,327; Mr. T. Fleming, £34,995; Mr. Thomas Samuel Gellibrand, £19,382; Mr. John Garnett Good, £72,933; Mr. Ellis Duncombe Gosling, £503,771; Mr. Thomas Greenhalgh, £37,214; Mr. James Lea, £65,777; Sir Everett Millais, £97,119; the Marquis of Northampton, £96,040 (gross); Mr. Selig Stein, £38,250; Very Rev. Dr. Charles John Vaughan, £21,865; the Right. Hon. Robert Richard Warren, £32,937; Mr. Alexander Fletcher Wood, £87,823.

PRINCE EDWARD, the eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of York, seems to be very popular in his own circle, and makes his salute to the villagers at Sandringham with dignity. Some amusing particulars are given about the litte fellow in the "Lady's Realm": He did not approve of the advent of the "new boy" as the Duchess laughingly dubbed little Prince Albert and simply would not look at him. The Duke of York with his usual kindliness invited the servants from Sandringham to York Cottage to see the new baby; but when the nurse brought it in Prince Edward was very indignant at the attention bestowed upon it, and kept saying, "Take it away, take it away." The Duke directed the nurse to hold the baby down to Prince Edward for him to kiss it, but that was adding insult to injury, he would none of it. By the time that a little Princess arrived, it is added, Prince Edward viewed new babies more philosophically.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH AT BRISTOL.

HELP TO INDIA FROM THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol, said there will in due time be an advance on Khartoum, and that Government, if necessary, would ask Parliament to aid Egypt in the achievement of that task.

It was, he said, a complete misnomer to call our Indian frontier policy a forward policy. It was merely the fulfilment of past responsibilities, which was requisite for the preservation of the Empire peacefully in the future.

Government, he added, would not hesitate if India required it to also ask Parliament to help her financially.

THE KIAOCHAU QUESTION.

The "Times'" statement regarding the Germans having Samsat in place of Kiaochau is positively denied at Berlin.

Reuter wires from Pekin that China has yielded practically all points to Germany, and that Germany has refused to leave Kiaochau.

THE MASSACRE IN BAHR-EL-GAZEL.

Advices have been received in Brussels that two officers escaped the massacre of Major Marchand's Expedition, including Major Marchand himself.

No details whatever have been received, but it is surmised that the native soldiers revolted.

OPERATIONS IN WEST AFRICA.

Latest advices from West Africa state that a force under Major Jenkinson occupied Bona, on the 7th November, unopposed.

The French lay claim to Bona as being in their hinterland.

THE DESPATCHES BETWEEN LORD ELGIN AND SIR H. FOWLER.

The private despatches which passed between Sir H. Fowler and Lord Elgin regarding Chitral have been published.

Sir H. Fowler on the 30th May 1895 telegraphed that "there is a strong feeling here regarding the inconsistency of the terms of the Proclamation and the policy advocated by Lord Elgin," and the message concluded by asking Lord Elgin's observation in regard thereto.

Lord Elgin replied on the 31st May that he had anticipated the charge, but thinks it is met by the consideration of circumstances, and he enters into details with respect to the same.

THE EGYPTIAN OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

Colonel Parsons arrived at Kassala on the 20th November.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Dilwara has arrived at Southampton.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Heavy rain at Sydney has caused a postponement of the test match with Stoddart's until Monday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

FESTIVITIES AT BURDWAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BURDWAN, Dec. 11.

On the 10th instant, at 12-30 p.m., a large audience of Khatri Brathri, and Brahmans of Lahore, Amritsar, Benares, etc., assembled in the Palace Hall of Burdwan on the auspicious event of the Maharaja Bijachand Mehtab Bahadur's marriage to express their gratitude to Raja Bunbihari Kapur, the Prime Minister of the State, for the good treatment shewn to and the liberal entertainments given them by the State, as well as to mention how happy they were to come down to Burdwan to join in the rejoicings of the marriage at this time. Lala Hira Lal Kapur, proprietor of the *Punjab Samachar*, Lahore, proposed and Lala Ramsarndass Raies, son of Rai Bahadur Melaram, the head contractor, and Lala Devi Ditta Mal, Mukhtar of Lahore, seconded that Rai Sainjhi Mal, B.A., late Sub-Judge, Lahore, be asked to express congratulations on their behalf and to make a short mention of the history of the family of the Burdwan Rajah. Rai Sanjhi Mal did so in a very effective manner. His speech was well worded, and the gussida composed by himself was excellent, and was liked and cheered by all. He mentioned in detail as to who came first from Lahore and settled at Burdwan and who was the first founder of the Burdwan State. He also gave a short account of every Raja in a beautiful way, praising highly the ability, the management of the State, the generosity and good attainments of his Highness the late Maharaja Mehtabchand Bahadur and of Raja Bunbihari Kapur. At the end of his able speech prolonged cheers were given. Sirdar Mohkachand, grandson of Raja Sir Sahebdial of Amritsar, proposed, and Lala Rattanchand son of Rai Bahadur Kalyan Singh, the late Municipal Commissioner Amritsar, seconded that the speech above mentioned be sent to the English and Persian papers. Raja Bunbihari then rose and made a very good speech, expressing his thanks to the Khatris and Brahmans for the trouble they took in joining the marriage. He also mentioned that a good and mild tongue can do better work than the sword. Thus the *julsa* ended. A few hours after the Vari procession went from the Raj palace to the bride's house. It was so crowded by the Punjabi bhaechara, the Burdwan raises, the Rajah and Talukdars of the surrounding purganahs as well as by English officers and ladies, that the bazar seemed full with brilliant people from the beginning to end. Elephants and horses with very beautiful and embroidered paraphernalia shining with ornaments of gold and silver were in attendence. The takhat-i-karan, the paper flowers with fairy pictures of different kinds with candle lights in them, augmented the beauty of the procession. The people of Burdwan, both Hindus and Mahomedans, men and women, old and young, were so happy that they all sang songs and uttered prayers in favour of the Maharaja and threw flowers on him. On the way the Mahomedans sprinkled gulab and attar on him all along. The procession was worth seeing, and will be remembered by ages to come. Raja Bunbihari threw copper and silver coins on the palki in which the bride was brought to the Raj palace. Charity was liberally given to the poor. In short, the arrangement of the procession was very satisfactory.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

Australian telegraphic traffic is subject to considerable delay owing to interruption on the Port Darwin line by floods. Messages are going via West Australia.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL HAMMOND'S MOVEMENTS.

REBUILT TOWERS AGAIN DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

It has now been assertained that the raiders who fired on General Hammond's rear-guard on the 7th were Akka Khels. They had one man killed and another wounded, the former being an ex-sepoy of the Khyber Rifles who was given leave last August.

General Hammond has sent part of his force on to Barkai, the remainder following yesterday.

The posts in the Gandao Pass on his line of communications are being garrisoned by the 45th Sikhs, but the country is so difficult that it is found useless to take on the cavalry and heavy guns, and a wing of the 9th Bengal Lancers, also 57th Field Battery, are being sent back. A few shots were fired at a convoy yesterday, but the raiders disappeared when their fire was returned.

Reports have reached General Hammond's Camp that Sir William Lockhart was at Dwatoi on the 9th after destroying the Kuki Khel towers, where he met with some opposition. Kamzai, Sipah, and the Zabbakhel Maliks are said to have gone to Sir William Lockhart, and offer to pay a fine, but are asking time to collect the rifles demanded. General Symons' Column which is marching down the Mastura Valley was at Hissar, sixteen miles from Camp Mastura, on the 10th instant. On the way the Force was detached under General Hart, which crossed into the Waran Valley, which General Kempster has already visited and completed the punishment of the Aka Khel Afridis. Sayid Akbar's towers were found to have been rebuilt, so were again destroyed. The enemy followed up the retirement, but were driven off very successfully. Our losses were only one sepoy killed and five men wounded, two of them privates.

Snow and rain fell for seven hours in the Mastura Valley on the 9th instant, but the weather cleared again yesterday.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

The following telegram has been received from Mastura, dated Tuesday :—General Hart with a portion of the 1st Brigade marched three miles down the Mastura Valley to-day, and the 21st Madras Pioneers and one Company Sappers and Miners joined him at his new camp. The Queen's, No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery and two Companies of Sappers and Miners came in from Bagh this morning, having marched every day since the 27th, but are fit and well. General Gaselee with the remainder of the 2nd Brigade comes in here from Bagh to-morrow morning, and at the same time the 3rd Brigade will leave Maidan Valley for Dwatoi. Sir William Lockhart lost no time at Bagh, but pushed on to-day with the 4th Brigade to Dwatoi. The Nabha Infantry and 30th Punjab Infantry, who have been on the lines of communication since the 25th October joined the 1st Division here to-day from Karappa. The latter regiment spent a trying month, holding the Obagra Kotal, and the Nabhas had heavy picquet and convoy and picquet duty at Karappa for over a month. The results of the operations of General Gaselee's Column are most satisfactory. The Chamkannis and Mamuzais have been heavily punished, and their loss in men and fortified villages should keep them quiet for a long time.

THE ENEMY TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

Dec. 11.

On Thursday morning, a force consisting of the Derbyshires, Devonshires, 1st Gurkhas, 30th Punjab Infantry, Nabba Imperial Service Infantry, 21st Madras Pioneers, a British Mountain Battery, and the Kohat Mountain Battery, under command of General Hart, marches to north from Camp Haider Khel over a Lower Pass into Waran Valley. General Symons accompanies the force. The baggage with remainder of the 1st Brigade and divisional troops marched seven miles down the Mastura into Camp Hissar. They were fired at from a spur between this and the Waran Valley. Of General Hart's Force the Gurkhas seized the pass at 7 a.m. The remainder left the camp later, and were all in the Waran Valley by midday. The objective of the day was the destruction of the Akka Khel fortified towers and villages. The enemy were completely surprised, but had time to carry off most of their cattle. The force on debouching into the valley became engaged about midday and were under fire till dark, when the last of the rear-guard reached Mastura Valley again. During this time the troops who worked excellently burnt or blew up every fortified building within Akka Khel limits. The punishment was all that could be desired, and owing to skilful dispositions the casualties were few. The Nabha Infantry had one havildar killed, and the Derbyshire Regiment two men wounded. The troops accomplished their arduous task in addition to the march thus avoiding any delay in the march.

General Gaselee arrived in camp at Haider Khel yesterday, from Mastura. In addition to the above casualties, one sepoy of the Nabha Regiment, one Bengal Sapper, and a transport driver were wounded. Mulla Sayid Akbar's house and village, which had been partially destroyed by General Kempster, and which had been repaired, were razed to the ground.

GENERAL LOCKHART AT DWATOI.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

A telegram to the "Pioneer," dated Camp Swaiot, 10th December, says :—For the protection of convoys between Bara and Barwal posts are being constructed by the 34th Pioneers. One at the entrance of the Gandao Pass on Bara side holds three companies, one on the high hills over the Pass one Company, and one at the mouth of the Pass on Barkai side two Companies. These posts will be occupied by troops from the Column, convoys to be escorted through the pass by them. A wing of Inniskillings and 9th Gurkhas have gone with a portion of the Brigade transport to Barkai, where they will bivouac to-night. The animals are being sent back to bring on the godown to-morrow.

Two Squadrons of 9th Bengal Lancers return to Bara to-day, leaving one troop for orderly duties. All the troops are at work road-making, etc., and the Camp surroundings present a very busy appearance.

Krohat, 10th December (Camp Mastura, 7th December.—) Sir W. Lockhart and General Westmacott's Brigade left for Dwatoi to-day. Part of General Gaselee's Brigade arrived to-day from Bagh, all being fit. Karappa has been abandoned. To-morrow the Pioneer 1st Division commences the march down the Mastura Valley. A slight change in the programme is being made on account of Major-General Symons having been ordered to punish the Aka Khels in the Waran Valley, which will take two days. Hopes are high that this truculent tribe will harden their hearts and show fight. It is said that the towers are the finest in the Afridi land. From to-morrow we shall be "en l'air." On the 8th December, the 1st Brigade and some first divisional troops marched here ten miles from Camp Mastura. Two columns to-day advanced unopposed. General Symons commanded the river column, and General Hart with the Northern Transport did well. All were in by 5-30 p.m. This morning we had seven hours snow and rain, but not heavy. To-morrow this Camp moves six miles further down the valley, whilst the main body of troops move over the hills into Waran Valley to punish the Aka Khel Afridis. A very hard day's work is expected. General Gaselee's Brigade marches here from Mastura to-morrow.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

A Camp Hissar telegram, dated 10th December, says :—Sixteen miles down Mastura River from Camp at Mastura extremely successful operations were carried out to-day in the Waran Valley against the Aka Khel Afridis. On a reconnaissance made last evening by Captain E. W. S. K. Machonchy, of the 4th Sikhs, orders were issued late last night for the 1st Brigade and Divisional Troops to cross the range between Mastura and Waran Valleys early this morning. The Afridis were completely surprised, and the whole of the towers and walled houses in Waran Valley for a length of three miles were burnt or blown up. General Hart commanded the troops in the valley so skilfully that the enemy had no chance. Major-General Symons' Staff assisted the troops over the hills, then watched the proceedings from the heights. The Mullah Sayid Akbar's towers and village were levelled to the ground. The damage done to these by General Kempster had all been repaired by the Afridis, who were bold and fired a great deal, but were prevented from closing at any point. The troops in retirement passed through each other and successive lines, the prevented enemy approaching within effective range during the day. The Zakka Khels from the west joined the Aka Khels and used Lee-Metford rifles. The troops were all back at their new Camp by 7 p.m. It was an arduous day, but extra rations and rum have been issued to all. The two Mountain Batteries were particularly well handled, their accurate fire being most effective. Our casualties were one havildar of the Nabha Imperial Service Infantry killed, two Privates of the Derbyshire Regiment, one Bengal Sapper, one sepoy of Nabha Infantry, one transport driver wounded. The whole Division continues its march, two columns down the Mastura Valley to-morrow. The weather to-day was splendid but cold. It has been freezing hard all day in the shade. The highest temperature yesterday was 49 degrees; to-day in the sun the limit rose to 104 degrees.

A Hangu telegram of 10th December says :—The following news has been received from the G. O. C. 1st Division (no date) :—1st Brigade, 1st Division Headquarters and Divisional Troops arrived at Haider Khel, ten miles down Mastura Valley, without opposition. A strong force was to move over the hills next day (probably 11th) into the Waran Valley to punish the Aka Khel Afridis. Mastura was found to be a very fine valley. Unfortunately there was rain and snow lasting seven hours, but was not heavy. All are well. The 2nd Brigade follows the 1st Brigade down the valley at interval of one day.

Datta Khel 10th December.—The column under Major Campbell of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders has gone into the Kazha Valley for three days. It is composed of three companies of the Highlanders two companies Punjab Infantry two guns, and some cavalry. It is probable that the trial of the Madda Khels will be practically finished inside of a week, and the Government of India will be able to consider the case and pass such sentences as may be found necessary. The weather is very cold, the sky clouded over, and snow is falling on the adjacent hills.

Our special correspondent with the Tirah Field Force has already mentioned the letters found in Saiad Akbar's house in the Waran Valley, including one from the Hadda Mullah in which a fantastic story was told of the Turkish victories over the Greeks, the driving of the English out of Egypt, and the closing of the Suez Canal, a dash of local colour being given by news of the successful Mohmand raid upon Shabkadr. From information which has since come to hand it would appear that the Afridis and Orakzai had similar stories palmed upon them by others also. We hear that a number of Afridis who reached Kabul late in September were told that Russia had joined Turkey against England; that Egypt had been reconquered and handed over to the Czar, and that no troops could reach India *via* the Suez Canal. Further it was said that General Elles had been utterly defeated by the Mohmands, and that the Afridis had only to continue hostilities in order to gain a great success. This news was conveyed to the Afridi country, and the tribesmen were deluded enough to believe some of it, though they soon discovered that the tale, about the Mohmand expedition was untrue. Our Political Officers have doubtless told the headmen of the *jirgahs* which have come in that the Russo-Turkish alliance is fable, and thus the Afridis have found out that they have been deceived all round.

The opinion has been expressed in more quarters than one that the fine of eight hundred rifles demanded by Sir William Lockhart from the Afridis is inadequate: and no doubt the actual number of breach-loaders in the Afridis' hands is probably far in excess of this figure. How many, is still a point which can never be actually ascertained. But in apportioning the fine the General-in-Chief and his political officers have to act with circumspection. On the one hand it is necessary that the figure should be placed sufficiently nigh to prove a very-real punishment, one which will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the Afridi country. On the other it must be remembered that it would be impolitic in the extreme to place the number too high. In the trans-border democracies the maliks at best have but a shadow of authority, and it is certain that they would have no chance of enforcing our demands if they were made too high. In asking for too much we should be defeating our own ends; we should arouse the people to a more desperate resistance and prolong the operations which it is the desire on all hands to bring to as speedy a termination as is compatible with our dignity and our sovereign power. We, therefore, see no reason whatever to cavil at the number of arms which have been demanded. No doubt Sir William Lokhart acted on information which is not available to his critics. What remains to be done after our demands have been complied with is to take such measures as will render it as difficult as possible for the tribesmen to make good the losses which have been inflicted upon them by ourselves in this particular. We must, in a word, attempt to curtail that traffic in arms and ammunition which, as we have already endeavoured to show, must have been rampant on the frontier to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In this connections by the way, it would be interesting to know what was the result of the inquiry made about two years ago by the authorities in Kashmir, regarding the manufacture and sale of rifles in the Valley. We know that the clever artisans of Kashmir are quite capable not only of peicing together the various parts of a rifle, but even of manufacturing weapons which would pass muster with the tribesmen: and if we mistake not, when a search was instituted two years ago—a report having been made that many arms were being made in Kashmir and sold to Afghans who came ostensibly for grazing for their cattle—a large number of rifles were found. Were any regulations then made, and if so, were they ever enforced?—*Pioneer*.

When the history of the present expedition comes to be written, it is to be hoped that due prominence will be accorded to the excellent service rendered by the two detachments of Gurkha scouts of the 1-2nd and 1-3rd Gurkha regiments under the command of Lieutenants Bruce and Lucas respectively. We learn that these two officers joined the expedition with their detachments each 45 strong, every man having undergone a course of regular training in mountain scouting, in which they have proved, by actual experience in real warfare, to be experts whom the Afridis' themselves could not beat in pluck, energy and endurance. Sir William Lockhart has on more than one occasion, we believe, paid a high tribute to the excellence of the Afridis and Orakzais as mountain skirmishers, but it is generally allowed by those who have seen the Gurkha scouts work, that these little and active soldiers of our Native army are more then a match for them, being particularly good in stalking and surprising the enemy. It has been computed that up to the present time the Gurkha scouts under Lieutenants Lucas and Bruce have been engaged over twenty-five times in pay attacks alone, and have lost only one killed and two wounded, but the number of the enemy it is certain they have accounted for, is said to be considerably over their own strength *viz.*, 90, in killed alone. On many occasions they have discovered small parties of the enemy's sharp shooters *sangared* in unsuspected places, and promptly dislodged them before they had time to mark down the leading files and officers of our troops. We trust, therefore, that the splendid services of these men in the present campaign will receive fitting recognition at the proper time. We congratulate Lieutenants Bruce and Lucas on the highly successful results achieved by them in training their men for this special and most useful kind of work.

The Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-Master General's Department, we hear have already in hand a new map of Tirah based on the latest information sent by Survey and Intelligence officers from Tirah. It will be shortly issued, probably as a confidential document, from Simla. It is said to be very complete in all details as far as it was possible to obtain these by the indefeatigable officers of the Survey Department who never relaxed their exertions in maping every part of the country visited by the troop and often at considerable risk to themselves. On the conclusion of the frontier operations a second revised edition of this map will of course become necessary by the additional information that will then have been collected concerning the Bara and Bazar valleys and parts of the Cis-Utman Khel and Boner country, thus making our knowledge of the whole frontier territory very complete and useful for future purposes.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE AMRITSAR TRAIN ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

Two arrests have been made in connection with the sensational train robbery near Amritsar. Over two thousand rupees have been recovered. The men arrested are a fairly well-to-do native and his servant. The police got a clue through the thief leaving his shawl behind him and taking the wrong one in mistake.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Dec. 12.

There were 64 cases and 54 deaths recorded yesterday in the City, and 6 cases and 5 deaths in the Cantonment; and in Poona District 16 cases and 18 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 42 were admitted and 31 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 9 were admitted, 6 discharged cured, and 8 died; in the Guzerathi 11 were admitted and one died; and in the Hindu 3 were admitted and 2 died.

SANDHURST FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Sandhurst Football Tournament commences from Tuesday. Only three teams have entered, two from the Durhams, and one from the Royal Irish Rifles. The finals will be played on Friday.

It is a pity that this is the first year of the tournament, as no other teams could come forward.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

The first extra meeting was held on Saturday and quite a crowd gathered together at Mahaluxmi to witness the races provided by the Stewards. The racing itself was rather poor—fields were small, and in most cases the winner was hardly extended. The exception was the third race, when that good pony Liverpool ran a dead heat with Azham II., and Shamshad coming with a rush at the finish was about half-a-length behind. The dead heat was run off after the last race, and resulted in an easy win for Liverpool. In the second race, the Lilliput Stakes, an objection was lodged against Reality, the winner, on account of a wrong pedigre. The Stewards at a meeting held afterwards upheld the objection, and awarded the race to Sirdar, who ran second. H. E. the Governor and Lady Sandhurst were present during the afternoon with a party from Government House. The Bookies did not have the rosiest of times, as favourites were the order of the day. The Band of the Marine Battalion played a selection of music during the afternoon. On the whole it was a nice afternoon's sport, and as the season goes on bigger fields may be expected. The following are the details :—

1st Race.—"The Pony Selling Race."—Distance—half-mile. Rs. 100. For all Arab and C.-B. Ponies 13-2 and under. 13-2 entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st 7lbs. 3 lbs allowed for every Rs. 100 off selling price down to Rs. 500. W. I. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

Mr Jusaffally Mohamed's b a p Driver, 8st 12lbs, Aga S Shah ... 1
Mr Monkton's b a p Guzzanfar, 8st 10lbs, Greenhalgh ... 2
Mr Jackson's b a p Strawberry, 7st 18lbs, Jackoo ... 0

Betting: 5 to 4 on Driver; evens Guzzanfar; and 6 to 1 Strawberry.

Driver and Guzzanfar got off together and raced to the distance, when the former drew away and won by two lengths. Time—58secs.

2nd Race.—"The Lilliput Stakes."—Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 100. For all Maidan Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight—English and Australian to carry 11-7, Arab to carry 10-7, and country breds to carry 10st. W. I. Allowances.—Ponies which have never started for a race value Rs. 500, 3lbs; which have never won a race value Rs. 150 or over, 5lbs; Ponies landed since 1st August, 1897, 10lbs. Accumulative. Penalties.—Winners of a race value Rs. 180 once, 4lbs; oftener, 10lbs.

Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar, 10st 1lb, Hiroo ... 1
Mr R B's b a p Romeo, 1st 7lbs, Ebrahim ... 3
Mr F Graham's g a p Kowait, 9st 13lbs, Capt Young ... 0
Mr Kendrick's b e p Reality, 10st 12lbs, Greenhalgh ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Reality; 2 to 1 Romeo; and 3 to 1 Sirdar and Kowait.

Off to a good start Romeo, getting away a wee bit in front, led to the bend. At the distance Reality and Sirdar passed him, the former winning easily; Sirdar beating Romeo by a length for third place. An objection was lodged against Reality on account of pedigree. It was upheld by the Stewards and the race awarded to Sirdar. Time—1min. 12 1-2secs.

3rd Race.—"The Bedouin Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs. Rs. 100. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight.—For age raised 21lbs. Allowances—Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 150 allowed 5lbs., Galloways allowed 5lbs. Accumulative. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180, once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.

Mr Ahmed Bushari's g a g Liverpool, 10st 12lbs, Greenhalgh 1
Ali Bin Ameer's b a g Azham II, 10st 5lbs, Ebrahim ... 2
Aga S Shah's g a g Shamshad, 9st, Namah ... 3
Mr Mahomed Abdoola's ch a g Ardahan, 9st 8lbs, Dhackill ... 0
Mr Frankland's b a g Off Chance, 8st 9lbs, Mirza ... 0
Mr R P Kapadia's ch a g Shariff, 10st 5lbs, Fowler ... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Azham II; evens Liverpool; 2 to 1 against Shamshad and Ardahan; and 4 to 1 the others.

This was a great race. Shamshad and Liverpool getting off at the start raced together to the bend in front of the field. At that point Azham II. drew out and joined Liverpool, Shamshad falling back. The two raced up the straight and ran a dead heat. Shamshad coming again ran them very close and got into second place. The dead heat was run off afterwards, and Liverpool won by a length. Time—1 min. 26 secs.

4th Race.—"The Colonials." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 100. For all Maiden Horses. W. A. and C. raised 21 lbs. Winners of race value Rs. 100, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Horses which have never won a race value Rs. 80 allowed 7 lbs.

Aga Moochool Shah's b e p Sampler, 10st 11lbs, Aga S Shah ... 1
Mr F Graham's b aus g Luxury, 10st, Capt Young ... 2
Mr Dinshaw Vakil's ch aus m Grace Darling, 10st 5lbs, Mirza ... 3

Betting: 4 to 1 on Sampler; and 4 to 1 against the others.

A poor race. Sampler leading the whole way won hands down from Luxury, who was second. Time—1 min. 8 secs.

5th Race.—"The Novice Stakes." Distance—1-2 mile. Rs. 100. For all Maiden Arab and C. B. galloways 13-3 and under which have never started for a race value Rs. 900. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st. W. I. allowances—Galloways which have never won a race value Rs. 50 allowed 5 lbs. Galloways landed since 1st August, 1897, allowed 10 lbs. Accumulative. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 80 or over, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs.

Mr Hyde's b a p Peacemaker, 13st 2lbs, Aga S Shah ... 1
Major C J Blomfield's b a g Blenheim, 13st 2 3-4 lbs, Capt Young ... 2
Mr J Mollison's b c b m Bawbee, 13st 3lbs, Ebrahim ... 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Peacemaker; 8 to 1 Blenheim; and 5 to 1 Bawbee.

A poor race. Bawbee got left at the post, and Peacemaker and Blenheim raced together to the bend, when the former drew away and won easily by a length. Time—1min. 56secs.

6th Race.—"The Substitution Stakes." Distance—½ mile. Rs. 160 for Arabs 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Winners once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.

Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 9st 4lbs, Aga S Shah ... 1
Mr Hamdan-el-Burgash's c a g Governor, 9st 9lbs, Greenhalgh ... 2
Mr Allo Hoosein's g a g Sachim, 9st 2lbs, Dhackill ... 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's c a p Panhala, 8st 7lbs, Ebrahim ... 0
Mr Aga S Shah's ch a g Russian, 9st 13lbs, Namah ... 0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Nobleman; 6 to 4 Panhala; 2 to 1 Governor; and 3 to 1 Russian and Sachim.

The race was run in the dark, and it was hard to distinguish the colours. Nobleman came away at the distance, and won as he liked from Governor with Sachim, who was a bad third.

VOLUNTEERS AND PLAGUE DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your article in yesterday's paper on the Poona Plague operations you state "European soldiers searched the houses without the assistance of volunteers, who were found to be in practice a hindrance rather than a help." This is not correct. The search parties were accompanied by volunteer Native gentlemen, and always are so accompanied, and these Native gentlemen, during the time I have been at work in the city, have been most useful and given me the most cordial support.

As your statement has hurt the feelings of many who are doing good work, I trust you will do them the justice to give this letter publicity.—Yours, &c.,

O'M. CREAGH, Colonel.

Poona, Dec. 11.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

THE ALLEGED "BREACH OF FAITH."

It is becoming clearer every day that the Opposition intend to use for all it is worth what Sir William Harcourt in his speech at Dundee last night described as "that unhappy and unnecessary war upon our Indian frontier." After a long and in the circumstances astonishing silence Sir Henry Fowler dealt with the question very fully in his annual address at Wolverhampton on Saturday. Lord George Hamilton speaking at Acton a fortnight ago said he was glad to know that in future Sir Henry Fowler was to have charge of this subject and the Secretary of State for India anticipated that his predecessor would discard the arguments employed by some of his colleagues. Judged from this standpoint Lord G. Hamilton will hardly be satisfied with Sir Henry Fowler's performance though he avoided the *betise*, now apologised for, committed by the more impulsive Mr. Asquith in charging the Viceroy with breach of faith in regard to the celebrated Proclamation. Sir Henry Fowler does not throw over Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith; but he puts all the responsibility on the Cabinet. He is very indignant with Mr. Balfour for suggesting in his speech at Norwich that the point of honour was an after thought. "Lord Elgin and his Council" said Mr. Balfour "never had a suspicion that the decision of Lord Rosebery's Government had been influenced by this question of honour until Lord Rosebery's Government itself was no more, and the question came up when we were in office for discussion in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords." Sir Henry replies that this allegation is absolutely unfounded and that he gives it the "most unqualified contradiction." He proceeds :—"Without disclosing what was confidential, I am bound to say that immediately on receipt of the despatch of May 8 I personally communicated with Lord Elgin on this question. I frankly admit that Lord Elgin did not consider that the policy proposed in that despatch was a breach of the proclamation, and he gave me his reasons for holding that opinion. Those, together with the despatch, were submitted by me to all my colleagues, some days before the Cabinet was held when they arrived at their decision." Mr. Balfour rejoins that he knew nothing of these "personal communications;" that all he and his Cabinet could go by were the official records in the India Office which show that during the whole period the matter was under consideration nothing was said on the point of honour. He very fairly says :—"This, however, is no explanation at all. In their despatches to the Viceroy the Home Government use many arguments. How was it that among them no reference is to be traced to one more powerful than any founded upon mere financial or political considerations?" Whatever may be thought about the merits of the dispute there is no doubt that Sir Henry Fowler in disclosing as he did at Wolverhampton the contents of the private communications that passed between himself and Lord Elgin has departed from usage. The rule is that if a Minister wishes to make any public use of such a communication he must first put it on record at the India Office. Until he does this he is bound according to all the traditions of Whitehall to remain silent. Mr. Balfour in his letter to yesterday's *Times* says :—"These telegrams were, of course, not before the present Government when the decision to reverse the policy of their predecessors and to retain Chitral was arrived at; but, since it has pleased no less than three important members of the late Administration to make the subject of these private communications the basis of an attack on the Government, it is, I think time that they were produced. We should like to know whether they contained an explicit statement that the late Government thought the proclamation of March 14 was inconsistent with the construction and maintenance of a military road; we should like to know how Lord Elgin replied; and we should, above all, like to know whether, and in what terms, Sir Henry Fowler expressed to Lord Elgin his dissent and that of his colleagues from the reasons which Lord Elgin had urged against the view that he and the Indian Government were deliberately advocating the breach of a national engagement." It is difficult to see how if he wishes to do so Sir Henry Fowler can evade this request?

The late Secretary of State for India also differs from his successor as to the causes of the frontier risings and he certainly scores one small point off Lord George Hamilton. "The Indian Secretary" said Sir H. Fowler "is of opinion that the triple visitations of famine, plague, and earthquake, combined with the repulse of the Greek invasion of Turkey, were the main causes of this outbreak. I was not aware that the frontier had been desolated by the famine or plague." It appears to Sir H. Fowler within the range of probability that the construction of military forts and the presence of large bodies of troops in districts beyond the frontier aroused the passionate fear of annexation. As to the future of the North-West Frontier he quotes the saying that if Switzerland lay between France and Germany those two powers would be safer than they are now. "Why," he asks, "should we destroy so strong a bulwark? We have yet to deal with the cost of the present expedition. What that cost is he does not know, but if it approaches the figures he has seen the Indian revenue cannot meet it; and ought not to be asked to meet it. Parliament in 1880 resolved to contribute five millions towards the cost of the Afghan war. The reasons which justified that vote he considers are more forcible to-day than they were then. "To throw upon India in addition to the enormous cost and loss on the famine and the plague the entire cost of the present war would be an injustice which would rankle in every part of the Indian empire." That is as to present expenditure. What about the expenditure of the future? "By whom is that to be defrayed? By the Indian taxpayer? Or the British taxpayer? Ask the present and late Finance Ministers of India, ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I think we shall be told that India cannot and Great Britain will not undertake that terrible burden." It is impossible to deny that although the gallantry displayed by our troops is warmly appreciated here the war on the frontier is not at all popular in this country and many Conservatives admit that it is doing their party much harm.

THE "SPECTATOR" PESSIMISTIC ABOUT INDIA.

The *Spectator*, still the most influential of our weekly papers, rather prides itself on its up to date knowledge about Indian affairs though it is sometimes inclined to go astray as in the case of the famous smearing of trees with mud a few years ago. In its issue of last Saturday the *Spectator* has an article anticipating the adoption of a more moderate policy on the frontier than seemed likely until Lord George Hamilton's recent speech at Acton. The writer says :—"It is we think clear that the India Office and probably the Cabinet has decided against the Forward school as far as any immediate action is concerned." The *Spectator* believes that Lord Salisbury would have said as much in the speech he delivered at the Albert Hall last week if he had not been in doubt as to the reflex effect his words might have in India and could have gone fully into the matter. While the *Spectator* calls this "good news" it takes a rather gloomy view of the general situation in India. Lord Elgin is "a hard-headed man of business quite faithful to his duty but without originality or charm"; "there is some sort of irritated feeling in the native army the cause of which is not perceptible at this distance;" the people feel the pressure of too many misfortunes all at once, are worried about their heads and "tempted to think that the fortune of their rulers is on the wane." Once more the *Spectator* recommends that a "really strong man with original ideas"—not too original one may hope—"and a will of steel" should be sent out as Viceroy, and if he is not a financier he should be accompanied by a second Mr. James Wilson. The man the *Spectator* would select is Lord Cromer; but there are it maintains many who would do almost as well. "It is no hour for a figure-head, especially a courtly figure head?" (Is this a hit at the Marquis of Lorne who is sometimes spoken of as a future Viceroy of India?) "What is wanted is a man who can actually govern as the German Emperor governs, without instructions from home, and without caring too much whether he is popular or not." The latter idea is not bad and as a rule Viceroys of India are not supposed to be greatly concerned about their popularity. Whether, however, India requires just now a clever but fussy ruler like Kaiser Wilhelm is by no means certain and it is rather absurd in these days to hope that he can be blessed with a Viceroy able to act in all things "without instructions from home."

A STORY OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

The Conservative *St. James's Gazette* came out, the night before last, with a singular story. Public opinion in the Channel Islands, we were told, is much excited at the threat of the Government to abandon them to their fate if they do not bring their local militia up to the War Office requirements. As these compulsorily enlisted forces have always hitherto cheerfully done what has been exacted from them, the islanders, according to the *St. James Gazette*, cannot fathom this sudden move on the part of the Government, which has come "like a bolt from the blue," except on the supposition that the Norman Isles are to be handed over to France, as the result of a "deal," giving England a free hand in Egypt or Nigerland. Their case, the Channel Islandry conceive, is very different from that of Heligoland, which had a population of some 2,000, almost wholly German, and had only been in our possession for eighty years. Whereas the Channel Islands have been ours over 800 years, during which time they have been devotedly loyal to the British connection; and they have a population of nearly 100,000, not one in 100 of whom wishes to change his nationality. Surely adds the Tory evening paper, public opinion in England will never permit of 100,000 loyal subjects being handed over against their will to round off the era of "graceful concessions." There is no doubt that the War Office authorities have intimated that unless the local militia is reformed our troops will be withdrawn from the islands; but that is different from entertaining any such proposals as that suggested by the *St. James's Gazette*. In case of war the islands would have to be defended by the Navy as the land defences are both obselete and inadequate. As the descendants of the Normans the General islanders cordially detest the French and if there was any serious intention on the part of our Government to hand them over to France they would leave the islands in a body. They are proud of their local militia; though some of them manage to evade service. The law is that every male inhabitant shall serve in the local military force from the age of of 16 to sixty. In the first four years conscripts are frequently drilled and then attached to some particular regiment. The militia is called out on particular days of the year—the Queen's birthday, etc. I have a friend occupying a high position in one of the Government departments in Whitehall who, although bred and born in Jersey has never served in the Militia. I asked him once how he escaped. "My father," he replied "did not wish me to do so. I suppose he paid the Sergeant something to let me off." It is well-known that the anchorage at the Channel Islands is extremely dangerous, so dangerous, in fact as to be a means of security against invasion. That the French covet the interesting group of islands lying off their Normandy coast is well-known; but in the event of our being at war with France our neighbours would probably have their hands too full of more important work to trouble themselves much about our possessions in the channel. Perhaps the most curious thing about this scare is not the alarm felt by our fellow subjects in Guernsey and Jersey but the fact that an important Conservative journal in London should for one moment regard the cession of the islands to France as even possible. Lord Salisbury's prestige as a Foreign Minister may not have fallen so low as his opponents endeavour to make out; but this incident seems to show a distrust in his management of our external relations that did not exist two years ago. Of course this is bliss to the Liberals who ask in the sarcastic language of the *Westminster Gazette*: "What next? Shall we talk next year of conceding the Isle of Wight, and finding a new Royal residence elsewhere—in Ireland, say? Or shall we give up the Isle of Dogs, on the ground that after all it's only a swamp?" Talking of swamps I see that Sir Charles Dilke in a speech he made on Wednesday chided Lord Salisbury for giving up in Siam "what Lord Rosebery secured by threats of war."

LIBERALS AS IMPERIALISTS.

We are all Imperialists now. It is interesting to notice how eager the Opposition leaders in their speeches are to disclaim the charge so often levelled at them by their opponents of being either Little Englanders or insufficiently concerned in the maintenance of the Empire. Earl Spencer replying to these attacks maintains that the party of which he is such a distinguished member has by its noble principles done more to extend and consolidate the Empire than any Tory party during the present century. Sir William Harcourt, who was in great form at Dundee and whose exuberance of spirits even excites the admiration of the *Times* and the *Standard*, has also been delivering himself of similar sentiments. To hear some people talk, he said in his speech last night, one would suppose that there was a Unionist Columbus who had discovered the British Empire. The greatness of our Empire is due, he maintained, to the self-government that was given by Liberal statesmen to the colonies and described by Lord Beaconsfield in 1872 as "the disintegration of the Empire." On this same occasion Lord Beaconsfield said :—"If you give self-government, when conceded it ought to have been accompanied first by an Imperial tariff." Secondly, there were to be securities for the people of England for the enjoyment of the unappropriated land which belonged to their Sovereign as trustee. Thirdly there was to be a military code which should have precisely defined the responsibility by which the colonies were to be defended. "I wonder" Sir W. Harcourt continued "what Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he was here the other day, would have said to such a plan of self-government as that. No; if the colonies to-day are self-reliant, if they are contented, if they are loyal, it is because they received the priceless boon of self-government; and when you hear the same charge brought against the Liberal party to-day bear in mind that it was the Liberal party, by their foresight, and by their wisdom, who created the prosperity, the liberties, and the loyalty of our colonial Empire." All this is fair enough in party warfare but if Lord Beaconsfield were living now he would probably have followed the example of the Marquis of Salisbury who at one of the banquets given to the Colonial Prime Ministers courageously admitted that the views he formerly held as to granting self-government to the colonies had proved to be wrong. The colonies in past years have had to complain of ill-treatment from Ministers of both parties. Twenty years ago colonial sentiment was anti-Liberal, that is to say, against the English Liberal party, owing to the blundering of individual Liberal statesmen; that feeling seems to have vanished, and owing to the course of domestic legislation at the Antipodes the colonies are now in close sympathy with what is called here the "party of progress." But the main thing is that the Liberal leaders should think it necessary to vindicate their Imperialism, and that notwithstanding the dissatisfaction of the *Times* with Mr. Asquith for accepting a brief in the Tilak case, they have so far kept the Indian Congress party at a distance. In the case of Sir Henry Fowler this, as he complained the other night at Wolverhampton, has been done "at the cost of the most unscrupulous misrepresentation"—words which a leading Conservative journal curiously enough accepted as applying to Conservative attacks on his Chitral policy.

LORD SALISBURY'S INDISCRETION.

The Unionists are doing their best to remove the bad impression created by the unguarded references made by Lord Salisbury at the Albert Hall to the London County Council, and they are wise, for the Conservatives cannot afford to offend the people of their great stronghold in the South. As Mr. Ritchie was the statesman who called the County Council into existence it was only right that he should be the first to explain away the injurious words of his chief. Speaking at the annual dinner of the Croy-

don Chamber of Commerce the President of the Board of Trade denied that there was any intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to "Smash" the County Council. Lord Salisbury had never said or meant such a thing. All that it is proposed to do is to confer municipal privileges on district councils as originally contemplated and to relieve the overworked central body of some of its powers—powers that both sides agree may be delegated to local authorities. Mr. Ritchie did not repeat Lord Salisbury's remarks about the "temptations to megalomania" and the "amount of time and labour they bestow fruitlessly upon the public good." Nor did Mr. Ritchie commit the blunder inexcusable in any Minister, let alone a Prime Minister, of supposing that the system of London Government bears a resemblance to the boss system of New York. Mr. Ritchie instead of cursing blesses the County Council, which he admits has done much good work since its creation. Mr. Chamberlain, too, in his speech at Birmingham dissociated himself from the "rather indiscriminate denunciations" of the Council, although that body has like other mundane institutions made a great number of mistakes.

THE EDUCATIONAL BATTLE.

The contest between the rival educational parties that has been waged in London for several weeks past was decided yesterday, and as I am writing the results of the polling are gradually coming in. So far these show the defeat of the moderates almost all along the line. This was to be expected after the unedifying squabbles in the camp of the moderates; but the success of the Progressives and "Progressive Independents" is also partly due to the reaction against Conservatism, which is upon us for the time being at all events. Not that the fight for the School Boards has been on ordinary political lines. Among the Progressive candidates are some Liberal Unionists, and one (Earl Beauchamp) who is a Conservative. Both in the city and in Westminster, Tory strongholds, the Moderates have lost a seat and in both constituencies the Progressives head the poll. In Westminster the two Progressives each polled six thousand more votes than were obtained by the leading Moderates' candidate. Sir Charles Elliott, the former Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who is a Moderate of a mild type and who has been living at the East End during the fight, has been re-elected for the Tower Hamlets. The returns already to hand show that 22 Progressives, 15 Moderates, three Independent Progressives, and two Independent Moderates have been elected.

POETS, MINOR, "LESSER," AND LEAST.

It is a long time since an article in the *Quarterly* has excited literary circles so much as the one appearing in the current number under the title of "Some Minor Poets." As the test of this piece of brilliant though in some respects rather doubtful, criticism 17 works are taken, beginning with Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "The Seven Seas" and ending, sad to say, with the Poet Laureate's "Narrative Poems." I have ventured to describe the judgment of the reviewer as doubtful, and I do so mainly because of the manner in which he chooses to exalt the born of Mr. W. S. Gilbert. The librettist of "Patience," "Trial by Jury" and the rest of what may be called the Savoy series of light operas is, we all admit, a benefactor of the human race, but to say that he is the nearest approach to Aristophanes that English literature can boast "is well enough to take one's breath away. The *Quarterly* reviewer is on safer ground when he praises the poems of Mr. Robert Bridges, but many will think him a little unfair to Mr. William Watson who may be "a rhapsodical journalist" and the author of "Abdul the Damned," but he deserves more credit than his angry critic is prepared to accord him. Mr. William Watson, however, is let off more gently than Sir Edwin Arnold who we are told has never "eclipsed the level of the Newdigate prizeman." This must be a great shock to the estimable suburban dames who dote on Sir Edwin Arnold's "nice" poetry, or at all events did, until he surprised the world by marrying the other day a young Japanese lady. Sir E. Arnold, Mr. Le Gallienne, Mr. Davidson and Mrs. Meiynell are included among the lesser poets; Messrs. Ashby Sterry, George Sims, Clement Scott, H. D. Traill, and A. Austin—I give the order in which they are mentioned in the *Quarterly*—are the least! *Literature* falls foul of the reviewer, particularly for what must be considered his rather spiteful treatment of the poor Poet Laureate; but would it not have been better to leave this protest to be made by some journal not under the control of one of the poets who have fallen under the stroke of the *Quarterly's* lash?

THE DEATH ROLL.

Baron Pollock; Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore, K.C.B.; Admiral H. S. Derriman, C.B.; Genera Sir Arthur Herbert; General William Aitken; General W. H. Askwith (the oldest officer of the Royal Artillery); General C. Lyons-Montgomery; General J. Buchanan; Professor Henry Calderwood; Mr. Walter Burns, partner in the well-known Anglo-American house of J. S. Morgan and Co.; Mr. Edward Walford, the distinguished genealogist; Mr. John Hooper, ex-Irish member and journalist; Mr. W. E. P. Giles, the Australian explorer; and M. Bardoux, ex-French Minister and man of letters.

AIR PRESSURE ON BICYCLE TYRES.

Mr. J. H. Apjohn writes to the Cycling Editor of the *Photographic Journal*:—Dear Sir,—In the number of the Journal for October you have an article on "Bicycle Stands," in which you recommend that they should be constructed so as to raise the wheels off the ground in order that the inner tubes may be relieved from the pressure due to the weight of the machine. Now, it is doubtless convenient that the tyres should be free from the ground, so that the wheels may be turned for cleaning and oiling, but a little consideration will show the additional strain to which the tyres are subjected through baring the weight of the machine to be infinitesimal. The internal area of an inflated tyre for a 28-inch wheel is not less than 300 square inches, and I believe the air in a properly inflated tyre has a pressure of about two atmospheres, *i.e.*, each square inch of the tyre is under an internal pressure of 15 lbs. or the difference between the internal and external pressure of the air. The total pressure in the interior of the tyre will consequently be 4,500 lbs. Air being perfectly elastic, any weight which the tyre has to support will be equally distributed over the whole inner surface, so if 20 lbs. be the portion of the weight of the bicycle supported by the hind wheel, it will be equally distributed over the whole interior of the tyre, and will amount to less than half per cent. of the pressure to which the tyre is subject from inflation alone. Three-quarters of the weight of a 14-stone rider will only increase the pressure by about 3 per cent., which should certainly be a consolation for welter weights.

The Editor, commenting on Mr. Apjohn's letter, says: "Mr. Apjohn's extremely interesting exposition of the air pressure strains on the back wheel of a bicycle will be a revelation to those who have not taken the trouble to work them out, and useful to all cyclists. The other morning, as I was riding in from Tallganj, the inner tire of the back wheel of my machine exploded with a pistol-like report. On examination I discovered that a flaw in the outer tire had extended and the air pressure blown apiece of the inner tire about 1in square right through the rent. The flaw in the outer tire, the orginal cause of the mishap, was an insignificant-looking cut in the rubber through which some moist mud had got squeezed between the rubber and canvas lining. This mud and moisture had rotted the canvas lining, and there was, in consequence, a weak part in it through which the air pressure in the inner tube had forced the rubber. With this 4,500 lbs. pressure to withstand, it is obvious that the outer tire must be intact. The careful cyclist, therefore, will see the necessity of periodically examining the outer tire. Any cuts through the rubber should be carefully stopped, to prevent moisture attacking the canvas lining; for once there, the mischief has been done."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th December, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·923
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	76·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	69·1
Dew Point ...	65·4
Relative humidity of Air ...	·692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10) ...	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	69·6
General Directions of wind* ...	ESE, ENE, ESE, W, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	200

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Fort, Northern	2a	1	4
B Umarkhadi	4	2	25
C Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	5	2	19
D Khetwadi & Mahalakshmi	0	0	10
E 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, and 1st Nagpada	3	1	26
F Parel	0	0	7
G Mahim	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	13
Total	14	14	106
Same date last year	51	37	201
Total mortality same date 1895			56

a Recent arrival from Poona (one day), from Mody Bay Segregation Camp.

CHOLERA.

Attack ... 0
Death ... 0

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper and Lower Colaba and Fort	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Dongri, and Chuckla	2	5	24
C KharaTalao & Bhuleshwar	9	0	25
D Girgaum and Chowpatty	2	0	5
E Byculla, Mazagon, and Kamatipura	5	1	32
F Parel and Sion	0	1	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	9	8
Hospitals	0	11	13
Total	19	19	120
Total plague deaths to date	12,728	11,481	
Same date last year	51	35	181
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	55

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 2
Deaths ... 2

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 925, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,554, making a total of 4,479 persons. Departures by sea 768, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,127, making a total of 3,895 persons.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals, on Saturday, was as follows:—Arthur Road, 74; Parel Government House, 46; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 15; Grant Road, 13; Hindu Fever, 11; Dariasthan, 10; Jain (Parel), 7; Julai, 5; Telugu, 5; Adamji Peerbhoy, 4; Nizampura, 3; and Don Tod, 2.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From the reports it appears that a case of plague was detected in house No. 27, Victoria Bunder, and the patient, who was a woman, was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. Two suspicious cases of fever were found near the Cotton Green, Lower Colaba, and were conveyed to the Grant Road Hospital. Two plague cases and one of suspicious fever were reported from various localities in the Mandvie Ward. Three cases of plague were discovered from C Ward, one from Market section, one Bhuleshwar Section, and one Dhobie Talao Section. One case of bubonic fever was reported by Mr. Kazee Kabiruddin from E Ward.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were, on Saturday, 1,296 persons detained under quarantine in the Modikhana Camp; 929 in Wari Bunder Camp; and 223 in Narelwady Camp.

MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

ELECTION OF THE REGISTRAR.

The annual meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, on Saturday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding. The business before the meeting was the biennial election of the Registrar, and the consideration of an offer of Rs. 5,000 in three and a-half per cent. Government paper from the Honorary Secretary, Uttamram Nurbheram Memorial Committee, for the foundation of a scholarship to be awarded annually to the candidate who passes the Matriculation examination with the highest number of marks in Elementary Science from among the candidates who are *bona-fide* natives of Kathiawar. The attendance of Fellows was unusually small.

RE-ELECTION OF THE REGISTRAR.

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan proposed that Dr. D. Macdonald be elected Registrar for the ensuing two years. He said that he had anticipated a very small attendance at the meeting for the biennial appointment of the Registrar, and the fact that this was so was an indication of the entire confidence which the Senate entertained toward the gentlemen named in the motion; therefore, it was not necessary that he should say anything in commending it to their acceptance, and he might say that if any proof were needed of Dr. Macdonald's capacity for this work and his devotion to the University they had it in the manner in which he had discharged his onerous duties in this examination season in spite of an accident which would have laid up any other man. How earnestly and devotedly he had the interest of the University at heart was well known to them all, and it was a happy circumstance that they unanimously re-elected him to the office. (Applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that he had great pleasure in seconding the motion that had been so eloquently moved by Dr. Mackichan. He did not think it was necessary to speak at any length in recommendation of Dr. Macdonald, who had not only satisfied the Senate but also the students, and above all, the general public of Bombay. Even the Vernacular Press spoke very highly of the Registrar, and he was sure the Senate would re-elect him unanimously. (Applause.)

The proposal was then put to the vote by the Vice-Chancellor and carried by acclamation.

THE UTTAMRAM NURBHERAM MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.L.S., had given due notice of his intention to propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the offer of Rs. 5,000 in 3½ per cent. Government paper from the Honorary Secretary, Uttamram Nurbheram Memorial Committee, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that the following regulations be adopted for awarding the Scholarship:—(1) A Scholarship, to be called "The Uttamram Memorial Scholarship," of the value of Rs. 12-8 per mensem and tenable for one year, shall be awarded every year by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the Matriculation examination with the highest number of marks in Elementary Science from among the candidates who are *bona-fide* natives of Kathiawar. (2) Candidates for the scholarship must forward their applications for it with their applications for permission to appear at the Matriculation examination. (*Vide* Form). (3) The candidate to whom the Scholarship is awarded must satisfy the Syndicate, within six weeks from the date of election, that he has duly joined a recognized College or Institution. (4) The stipend of the Scholarship shall be payable monthly by the University Registrar on a bill to be drawn by the Head of such recognized College or Institution who shall certify under his signature on such bill that the scholar is in regular attendance at the College, that his conduct is good, and that his progress in University studies is satisfactory. (5) Should the scholar discontinue his University studies, or be unfavourably reported on by the Head of his College or Institution, it shall be in the discretion of the Syndicate to stop payment of the stipend, or to declare the Scholarship forfeited. (6) The annual income of the Fund shall be subject to a deduction of 5 per cent. to be contributed to the General Fund of the University. (7) Any surplus, which may arise from the vacancy of the Scholarship, during any year or part of a year, shall be added to the next year's Scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipend payable. (8) The Senate shall have the power, whenever it may think fit, to modify or alter the terms upon which the Scholarship may be awarded, or otherwise to deal with the income of the Fund, provided the object for which the scholarship has been founded is kept in view.

In the absence of Dr. Kirtikar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade moved the acceptance of the offer from the secretary, Uttamram Nurbheram Memorial Committee.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposal, which was carried.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The following is the constitution of the Famine Commission, which will assemble in calcutta next January in order to formulate the lessons which have been learnt from the experience of the recent famine:—Sir James Lyall, President; Surgeon-General Richardson; Mr. Holderness, North-Western Provinces; Mr. Higham, Public Works Department; N. P. Bose, Rai Bahadur, Government Advocate, Nagpur. Members; and L. J. McIntosh, Bengal Board of Revenue, as Secretary. The Commission will probably tour in the Provices, and the report, which will be written during the summer, should result in the further perfection of the famine Codes. The two first named members are nominees of the Secretary of State. The others of the Indian Government.

The Board of Directors of the Madras Railway states that owing to the successful results for the half-year ended the 30th June last, the Company is able to declare a dividend of £5-2-5 per annum, and that after allowing for the additional contribution to the Provident Institution, and making adjustments on account of outstandings, surplus profits have been earned amounting, in round figures, to 1¾ lakhs of rupees, of which nearly Rs. 86,000 are the Company's proportion. The Directors have expressed a hope that if this latter amount, less incometax, is realised at the present rate of exchange, it will enable them to pay in January next, in addition to the guaranteed interest, a dividend of one shilling for every £100 stock. The Board places on record its high sense of the ability with which Mr. West managed the Company's affairs during the absence of Mr. Moss on leave, and compliment the other Heads of Departments on the way they are conducting their duties.

On his voyage from Aden to Colombo Captain Meissel, of the German ship Gera, threw overboard a bottle containing a printed paper giving the following information:—"This bottle, with a little sand ballast in it, was thrown overboard at 8 a. m. on the 25th July, 1897, in latitude 13° 2' N. and longitude 54° 58 East." The paper, which is before us, goes on to give the name of the ship and the Captain, and concludes with a request that it will be forwarded by the finder to the nearest German Consulate. The bottle was picked up at Amini Island, one of the Laccadive group, between latitude 10° and 14' North and longitude 71° 40' and 74° East, and forwarded by the Third Class Magistrate on Amini to Mr. Gerdes, the German Consul in Madras. The bottle had been carried by the current a distance of some 1,200 miles,—for it was sent adrift near Socotra—in 91 days, or at the rate of about 13 miles a day. These bottles, it seems, are thrown overboard from all German vessels at certain seasons of the year and in specified places, and when the bottles come to hand after their long voyages the notices are sent to Hamburg and the details given are then tabulated by the nautical authorities.

The most stringent precautions are being taken to keep plague out of Bengal. At all the principal stations in the Province on the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Bengal and North-Western Railways, every passenger alighting from down-trains comes under the vigilant eye of the police; and the name and address of any person holding a ticket from a plague-infected area, or suspected of having come from such a district, is noted and sent to the local police in order that the health of the new arrival may be watched over and action taken if he falls ill of the disease within ten days. There are three checking-stations on the lines above-mentioned; Dinapore, Chakardarpur and Chapra. Here all tickets are examined while the passengers are still in the train; the names and destinations of those from plague districts are taken down and sent to the police at the places to which they are bound; and telegrams are also despatched to the Inspector of Police at Khana junction, if the destination is below that place, so as to ensure the suspects coming under observation at Khana itself. In short everything is done that can be done to prevent evasion of the regulations.

The Queen, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Albany, received at Windsor on Friday (Nov. 19) a deputation from the Girls' Friendly Society (which represents more than a quarter of a million female subjects of all ranks and classes), in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Colonies, and the members of the United States of America, affiliated by treaty. The deputation presented to Her Majesty a Diamond Jubilee address, and a purse containing £1100, as a donation to the fund for Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses.—On Saturday the Queen conferred the D.S.O. upon Captain E. C. D'H. Fairtlaugh, 4th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, employed with the Sierra Leone Frontier Police, for operations between Sierra Leone and Liberia, 1896, and Lieutenant C. L. S. Seton-Browne, Indian Staff Corps, for conspicuous service during the attack on the Political Officers' escort at Maizar in the Tochi Valley, June 10, 1897, in which affair he was severely wounded.—On Monday Her Majesty presented his Field Marshal's baton to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Colonel Pole-Carew, C.B., and Colonel Brocklehurst, M.V.O., dined with the Queen and the Royal Family. On Tuesday (the birthday of Prince Alexander of Battenburg), the management of the Empire Theatre exhibited the cinematograph before Her Majesty and the Royal Family, and M. Taffary introduced his calculating and performind dogs during an interval in the exhibition. Her Majesty has been visited this week by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

A Court-martial has been held for the trial of Lieut. P. M. Stewart, of the Ganges, training ship for boys, at Falmouth, on the charge of drunkeness. The Court sentenced Lieut. Stewart to be severely reprimanded and dismissed the ship.

The cruiser Pomone, steel built, 300ft. long by 36ft. 6in. wide, with a displacement of 2135 tons, engines of 7000 horse powder, and an armament of eight 4in. quick-firing guns, eight three pounder Hotchkiss guns, two 45in. Maxim guns, and two torpedo tubes was successfully launched at Sheerness Dockyard.

The Madras Hunt has met with a sad misfortune, for the whole of the fine pack of hounds recently imported has, with the exception of a solitary hound, succumbed to an insidious disease, the nature of which is still a mystery. The available funds of the Hunt will not admit of the purchase of another pack; indeed it will be extremely difficult to make both ends meet as it is, for one of the chief annual assets is the sum derived from the sale of the hounds at the end of the season; but it is hoped that supporters of this good old institution will rally round it and rescue it from temporary bankruptcy. To take the place of hunting it is proposed to hold paperchases at intervals throughout the season.

The force of Royal Niger Constabulary under Major Arnold, which was recently despatched against the rebel slave-raider, Prince Arku, on the 17th inst. stormed his stronghold at Kiffi, and, after holding it two days, burned and evacuated it. The loss of the company's force was small, and no European was killed or wounded. The enemy lost heavily. Prince Arku escaped into the bush.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, on Nov. 20, M. Meline, Premier and Minister of Agriculture, declared that the cause of the agricultural crisis was the progressive fall during the past twenty years in the price of all agricultural products and in the depreciation of silver. It was the duty of the Government to bring the consumer nearer and nearer to the producer. The Government in a few days would submit a bill for the organisation of an agricultural credit establishment, and to create agricultural insurance offices. They would establish an aid and pension fund. Subsequently the following resolution, proposed by M. Deschanel, accepted by the Government, was adopted by 420 votes against forty-three:—"The Chamber, considering that the transformation of individual property into collective property would be the ruin of agriculture, and being satisfied that the whole of the legislative reforms by the development of the principle of association and mutual dealing ensure the protection of the national market and the decrease of the cost of production, passes to the order of the day."

The Jamna, formerly an Indian troopship, which was recently ordered to be converted into a coal bulk, is now to be so adapted as to be used as a powder hulk at Portsmouth.

Regarding the German action in China, the "Deutsche Zeitung" of Berlin says that all that Great Britain could do would be to foment disturbance by inciting Japan. But even, with Britain behind her, Japan will not venture to defy united Germany and Russia. In view of this aspect of affairs, only the grumbling of France will be heard from afar.

The legal experts commissioned by the Imperial Government to collect in British Guiana all the available evidence bearing on the boundary question have discovered a series of volumes of minutes relating to the history of the Dutch settlement, containing evidence as to Dutch depots on the Upper Cuyuni, and expeditions to districts which the Venezuelans assert were never in possession of the Dutch.

There is happily no justification for the rumour that the Archbishop of Canterbury is threatened with total blindness (says the *World*), and it will be learnt with satisfaction that his eyesight is no worse now than it has been for several years past. Unless this infirmity should increase to an extent which is fortunately not at present anticipated, it may be taken for granted that the intention to retire with which Dr. Temple is credited, will remain in abeyance, since his health in all other respects continues perfectly satisfactory, and even the strain of the Lambeth Conference has entailed no visible diminution of the physical and mental vigour which enabled him to undertake the labours of the Primacy at the age of seventy-five. He is, however, the last man in the world to hold an office of such responsibility after finding himself in any way disqualified from discharging its duties with his characteristic thoroughness. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that any further deterioration of his sight would involve his unhesitating resignation of the position which he has thus far held with conspicuous and—in some respects—almost surprising success.

The Prince of Wales, who presided on Friday night at a lecture given in the Imperial Institute by Mr. F. G. Jackson, the head of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, on "Three Years in the Arctic," arrived at Lambton Castle on Monday on a visit to Lord Durham.

The Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of Mark Masons, has appointed Colonel Charles Francis Massy, I.S.C., as Grand Mark Master for the Punjab, vice Mr. Edwin Woodall-Parker, resigned; Major-General A. G. Yeatman-Biggs to the same position for Bengal, vice the Hon. Sir John Edge, Q.C., resigned; and Mr. Harry Courtenay Luck to be District Grand Mark Master for Queensland. His Royal Highness renewed for a further term of three years the appointment of Mr. Charles Roper Martin as Grand Mark Master for Victoria, and of Colonel George Singleton Tudor for Staffordshire.

A good story of Lord Morris in revived by the "Daily News." Lord Morris and Lady Aberdeen once met at a garden party in Dublin during Lord Aberdeen's Viceroyalty. "I suppose," said her ladyship, "there are not many Home Rulers here, Lord Morris?" "Only your ladyship and the waiters?" answered Lord Morris.

Several stories are related illustrative of the late Baron Pollock's urbanity and courtesy. Once he tried an action for breach of contract, in which the defendant pleaded that, although the article contracted for had not been supplied, he had furnished the nearest possible thing to it. "Ah," remarked Pollock, in his driest and most genial mood, "that reminds me of what I once heard a distinguished judge say in my young days. 'Breach of contract,' said he, 'is a question of degree. If I order a bedstead and am supplied with a coffin, that is breach of contract.'"

The scheme of creating a warrant rank in the engineering branch of the Navy has been promulgated. The circular states that the Lords of the Admiralty, in order to insure the promotion of deserving engine-room artificers of long and meritorious service, and to provide for the future requirements of the Fleet, have approved of the introduction of a new class of engineer warrant officer, to be known as an artificer engineer. Men to be promoted to this rank must be selected from the engine-room artificers, or the chiefs of that rating, who have had at least ten years' confirmed service who are not less than thirty-five years of age, and who have passed the prescribed examination.

The German meteorological prophet, Dr. Rudolph Falb, predicted, some time ago, the end of the world as a result of the collision of our globe with Temples comet on Nov. 13, 1899. It is a comet which travels in the wake of the meteoric swarm of shooting stars, or the Leonide shower, which will be most intense in 1899, and the late Professor Oppolzer, of Vienna, calculated its return for May, 1899, instead of November. Dr. Falb's sinister prediction has caused Dr. Frederick Bidschof, first assistant at the Vienna Observatory, to make a recalculation of the comet's course, with the reassuring result that on the day in 1899 when it will be nearest to our earth the distance will still be 18,000,000 kilometres, omitting the odd figures. He gravely assures us that this distance is sufficient for removing any alarm, and gives us further to understand that Herr Falb made an error in his logarithm.

Dr. Borchardt, a member of the International Commission, which is engaged in cataloguing the contents of the Gizeh Museum, has just made the important discovery that the Royal tomb found last spring at N'Gada by M. de Morgan is that of King Menes, the founder of the First Dynasty, whose existence is disputed by many Egyptologists. Calcined fragments of his body are now in the Gizeh Museum, with many other objects, including obsidian vases and a dog most artistically carved in ivory, also the broken pieces of an ivory plaque which when joined showed the *Ka* name of Aba, and attached thereto the name borne by the Pharoah during his lifetime—namely, Menes. These were all found in his tomb. They show (says the "Times'" Cairo correspondent) that the hieroglyphic system of writing was already fully developed and that Menes was styled King of Upper and Lower Egypt.

The "Standard's" Vienna correspondent describes a scene of great disorder which occurred in the Austrian Reichsrath, on Nov. 24, culminating in a free fight among the members. To obstruct the passing of the Ausgleich Extension Bill, fifty-six petitions were presented and a motion was made to avoid the continuous roll calls. The President refused to allow discussion on the motion, whereupon several Obstructionists rushed to his stable, others followed, and a struggle ensued, amidst which the President managed to escape to his room. Twice the sitting was suspended, and whilst the President was absent the second time a general fight began, the Deputies knocking one another down, the Czechs severely beating Herr Wolff and other German Deputies, and one Deputy drawing a knife in self-defence. Eventually the sitting was closed, and it is expected that a dissolution will follow.—There was another "scene" in the Reichsrath yesterday.

Delicate and lovely artificial flowers are to be fashionable, according to the fashion writers, after Christmas, and will be indistinguishable from the choicest hothouse products. They are being made, by a new process, out of wood pulp. Sentimentalists may sigh over this as a more than usually indecent travesty of nature by mechanics; but (says the *Globe*) it is really a flattering imitation of nature's own methods. She makes flowers out of mud.

From a missionary in Basutoland Mr. Bryce had an amusing anecdote. A Basuto had returned to his native country from the diamond mines. He described to the missionary his experiences there. On one occasion his eye had fallen on a valuable diamond in the clay he was breaking into fragments. While he was endeavouring to pick it up he perceived the overseer approaching, and, having it by this time in his hand, was for a moment terribly frightened, the punishment for theft being very severe. The overseer, however, passed on. "And then," said the Basuto, "I knew that there was indeed a God, for He had preserved me." Such are the consolations of religion to a successful thief!

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26th NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain F. Cole, with the English mails of the 26th November, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Byland, Lieut S
Badcock, Mrs A J
Barton, 2nd Lieut
Burne, 2nd Lieut L E
Barnett, Mr A
Crichton, Lieut H
Carajee, Mrs and inft
DeMynn, Mr A L
Dunbar, Mr
Dunn, 2nd Lieut C J
Evans, Miss G
Gray, Capt and Mrs
Hutchinson, Miss B
Hole, Mr E J
Hughes, 2nd Lieut A F
Holman, Mr A
Hoarsay, Mrs and 5 daughters
Hallifax, Mr E R
Hartley, Mr W
Jacobs, Mr J L
Lankester, Mr C
Mitchell, 2nd Lieut R
Matthew, Rev J G
Old, Mrs and infant
Poynor, Mr H
Rodgers, Mr
Richardson, Mr C W J
Stevens, Mr L J
Thomas, Mr H M
Venables, Capt. C J Mrs and inft
Williams, 2nd Lieut F F
Withousky, Mr

From Brindisi.

Allan, Maj-Genl Sir H, and Secretary
Bryant, Mr F B and Mrs
Cayley, Dr C H
Daw, Mr A
Gough, Mr H B
Graham, Mr C
Helbing, Mr A
Lewis, Dr G W
Oliver, Major H D
Perry, Mr G E J
Reynolds, Mr, Mrs, child and infant
Scott, Mr Basil
Stevens, Lieut N M C
Stevens, Dr B C
Vaid, Surg-Maj, Mrs and 2 infants
Van Agnew, Capt J

From Marseilles.

Bouston, Mr A C
Shephard, Mr G A

From Suez.

Ahmed Abdul Lahf, Mr
Maud, Mr

From Port Said.—Tanner, Major J A.
From Ismailia.—Davis, Mr
From Aden—Pogson, Mr C A

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED BY MUTINEERS.

Reuter's Zanzibar correspondent telegraphed, on Nov. 21:—"Information has reached here that Major Macdonald and Mr. Jackson were attacked in Usoga, on Oct. 19, by Sudanese mutineers, who were assisted by 150 Mohammedan Buganda. The fighting lasted several hours, but the mutineers were ultimately defeated with the loss of 100 killed and wounded. The British loss was sixteen killed, including Lieutenant Fielding, eighteen severely wounded, including Mr. Jackson; and twelve slightly wounded, including Captain Macpherson. The mutineers murdered Major Thurston, Mr. N. A. Wilson, and Mr. Scott, the engineer of the launch, after taking them prisoners. Major Macdonald was subsequently joined by the Wasoga army and the Buganda. He hoped to quell the mutiny in a few weeks, Uganda was reported quiet. The garrison of Kampala had laid down its arms. The contingent of Indian troops at Mombasa leaves forthwith, under Lieutenant T. E. Scott, to join Major Macdonald." The same correspondent telegraphed on Nov. 24:—"According to authentic information from the interior all is quiet in Uganda proper. The Kampala garrison, having surrendered its arms, no anxiety is entertained. After the fight the mutinous Sudanese troops remained in Fort Lubas, where they were surrounded by Major Macdonald's force. It was impossible for them to escape, unless they broke through Major Macdonald's lines. They have probably been captured by this time. The Machako garrison, under Captain E. G. Harrison, with Mr. Hardinge and Dr. Macdonald, proceed to disarm the Soudanese garrisons at the Lake Naivasha and Eldoma posts. News has been received from Fort Lubas, dated Oct. 24. In the fight with the mutineers Lieutenant Fielding was shot through the lung, and was killed instantly. Mr. Jackson, the acting commissioner, was shot in the right breast. Dr. Macpherson behaved with great gallantry. Although himself wounded in the shoulder, he carried Mr. Jackson, under a heavy fire, to a place of safety. Large forces of Waganda and Wasoga have arrived at Fort Lubas to assist Major Macdonald. Lieutenant Molony, R. A., Lieutenant the Hon. A. H. C. Hanbury-Tracey, and Malek (?) are shortly expected with a Hotchkiss gun."

To-day reassuring news has been received from Zanzibar regarding the Sudanese mutiny. Several detachments of Sudanese troops refused to join the mutineers, who are believed not to have exceeded 200 in number.

MAJOR LUGARD INTERVIEWED.

In reply to questions put to him by a representative of Reuter's Agency, who called upon him, on Nov. 23, for his opinion on the Sudanese revolt in Usoga, Major Lugard said:—If the terms of the telegram received convey the real facts of the case it would seem as though the refusal of the Sudanese troops to accompany Major Macdonald had been followed by a rising of the Mohammedan party, for 150 of them are said to have been acting with the Sudanese. The phrase that the garrison of Kampala had laid down its arms also looks as though a Mohammedan rising had occurred. I have always greatly regretted the expulsion of the Mohammedans from Uganda by Major Macdonald during his short tenure of command in that country, for it was with the utmost difficulty that I had succeeded in repatriating them, and they formed an equipoise to the two rival Christian political factors. On that occasion Major Macdonald disarmed the Sudanese suspected by him of disloyalty at the mouth of a loaded Maxim gun, and I presume their refusal to accompany him into the far interior arose from the memory of this occurrence. The circumstances are exceptionally unfortunate, for these men have fought bravely for the British for many years. They are the remnant of Gordon's and Emin's soldiery, whom I brought down from Kavalli in 1891, and who since then have been our mainstay in Uganda. The death of Major Thurston, if true, is very sad, for he was a most capable and brave officer, who had done remarkable service in the Unyoro war. In Mr. George Wilson at Kampala the Administration have a man who exercises great influence with the natives, and I have no doubt that he has been most valuable in the present crisis. It is not clear how Major Macdonald came to be in Usoga, and we may possibly find that the force which the Sudanese attacked was not his at all. Nor is it clear what brought the Sudanese to Usoga—whether, that is to say, they had been sent to Major Macdonald, and, having refused to accompany him, were on their way back, or whether they refused while still in Uganda and had marched thence, on their way to the coast or elsewhere, as actual mutineers.

STATEMENT BY SIR HENRY COLVILE.

A representative of Reuter's Agency, on Nov 24, had an interview with Colonel Sir Henry Colvile, who said:—

It seems to me a very extraordinary thing that the Sudanese troops should have murdered Major Thurston, as that officer understood the Sudanese probable better than anyone else in the country. He spoke their language and knew their customs and he had had experience with them in the Egyptian army. I think it much more likely that he was murdered by some of the Mahomedan Waganda than by the Sudanese. I have always had the greatest confidence in the loyalty of these troops, and if it is now proved that we cannot trust them the case is very serious, as they are about the best people we can get for garrisoning the Protectorate. My belief is that they were either tampered with or perverted by some of the mutineers from Baron Dhanis's expedition who recently came into Katwe and attacked the fort there as the Manyema are a kindred race to the Sudanese. When I first heard of the Manyema incursion I at once thought it would probably result in trouble with the Sudanese. The Sudanese are certainly the most convenient people for Uganda. Indians could not well take their place, even if the best men could be spared from India to do so. In addition to the difficulty of getting the men, there would be the very serious matter of feeding them—Indians cannot live on bananas as the Sudanese can—and then, again, there is the question of transport. Even with the existing stretch of railway troops could not reach the scene of the revolt from the coast under about six weeks. If the movement proved general, it is not impossible that Mwanga might take it into his head to go back into Budu and create fresh trouble.

THE MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

The *Times* correspondent at Vladivostok, who has made a journey across Manchuria (for the most part along the course of the projected railway), in an interesting telegram states that the engineers proceeding to their stations are escorted by armed Cossacks, to powerfully impress the Chinese. Another year must elapse, he thinks, before the preliminary surveys are completed. Unprecedented floods have obliterated the work already done between Chita and Nertchinsk, and its restoration will require two years. The route at present favoured crosses the frontier to the south of Starao and Tsurukhaitu to Khailar, crosses the Khingan Mountains by a pass still undiscovered, descends the right bank of the Choi to Cholkhotou, goes down the west side of the Sungari to Kirin, and thence to Omoso, Ninguta, and Poltafka, avoiding difficulties by crossing the Nonni at Tsitsihar and the Sungari at Petune, also the mountains between Ninguta and Lalin. On the route selected the difficulties are greater than were expected. The completion of the railway within six years is impossible. Kirin is the centre of activity, and the country is rich in coal and timber.

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REPLIES TO SIR HENRY FOWLER.

BY LORD HARRIS, MR. ASQUITH, AND MR. BALFOUR.

Lord Harris, speaking at Faversham on No. 22, dealt with the present condition of affairs on the Indian frontier. He said that at Wolverhampton, on Nov. 20, Sir Henry Fowler made an extremely interesting and carefully-prepared speech, in which he was reported to have said that he believed the making of the road to Chitral was the first step towards causing the disturbance and had kindled the conflagration, which could not now be extinguished except at the awful sacrifice which the daily telegrams were recording. He also stated that the rising in the Swat Valley was the first lighting of the conflagration. That rising occurred shortly before June 27, and Sir Henry Fowler omitted to mention the fact that on June 10 Mr. Gee's escort in the Tochi Valley was attacked by the Maddi-khel tribe when he was moving about carrying out the measures which had been approved of in 1894. Sir Henry had expressed his doubt as to the correctness of the idea that these outbreaks were due to religious fanaticism. His own opinion was that they were fanatical, but Sir Henry thought that the sympathy between the tribes was so strong that the making of the road to Chitral was the cause of the first conflagration, which had led to the disturbances all along the border. He himself could not see how the measures which were taken in the Tochi Valley were likely to affect the tribes in the Swat Valley—some 200 miles distant from Tochi. If that sympathy was so strong as to have affected the tribes in the Tochi Valley it was just as reasonable to go back to the measures taken in the Tochi Valley and approved of by the Secretary of State in 1894 as to assume that the rising all along the frontier after the circulation of the treatise on the Jehad by the Amir, and after the fanatical preaching of various Mullahs, was due to the making of the road towards Chitral—many miles distant from the spot where the armed protest was made against the presence of British officers.

Mr. Asquith writes to the *Times* (Nov. 24):—"In your comments to-day (Nov. 22) on Sir Henry Fowler's speech on Indian policy you seek to draw a distinction between his view of the responsibility of the Indian Government and that taken by Mr. Morley and myself. There is no such distinction in fact, and I associate myself entirely with everything that was said by Sir Henry Fowler on the subject. It is true that, in the first speech I made this autumn, I used a phrase which you quote, and which I regret, because, taken by itself and divorced from the context, it was calculated to convey the impression that I was seeking to throw the blame for what has been done in reference to the road to Chitral upon the Indian Government. Perceiving that this was so, I took the earliest opportunity—within a few days—of publicly disclaiming any such intention, and both then and upon subsequent occasions I have stated, as clearly and strongly as I could, that we made no imputation of any sort or kind upon Lord Elgin and his colleagues, and that the sole responsibility rested in our view with the Imperial Government. Similar language has, I believe, been held by all my late colleagues who have referred to the subject. I ask you to insert this, not merely as a matter of personal fairness, but because, however wide our differences may be, it is desirable that men of all parties should agree to exclude from the field of controversy the name of great Executive officers like the Viceroy, whose mouths are closed, and who loyally carry out in distant parts of the Empire the policy of the Government at home."

The *Times* yesterday contained the following letter from Mr. A. J. Balfour:—"My attention has been called to a reply made by Sir Henry Fowler in his speech of the 20th to some observations which I made at Norwich on the alleged breach of faith involved in our retention of Chitral. I had pointed out that it was not till August, 1895, when Sir Henry Fowler was in Opposition, that the 'obligation of honour' argument first made its public appearance. No trace of it appears in any of the communications addressed by Sir Henry Fowler and his Cabinet to the Indian Government during the whole period in which the subject was under their consideration. Not the faintest allusion to it can be detected either in telegram or despatch. From this I argued—and am still prepared to argue—that the members of the then Government when in power cannot have attached any importance to an argument which has subsequently supplied them with so much oratorical material, and that, inasmuch as they never mentioned it to the Indian Government, they must be presumed to have thought it not worth mentioning. Sir Henry Fowler, as I understand him, does not deny this remarkable omission from all his despatches and telegrams of any reference to what obviously should have been the principal consideration governing the policy of his Government; but he suggests that though there were no *official* communications there were *private* communications on the subject between him and the Viceroy. This, however, is no explanation at all. In their despatches to the Viceroy the Home Government use many arguments. How was it that among them no reference is to be traced to one more powerful than any founded upon mere financial or political considerations? A closer examination of the dates does nothing to diminish our surprise. We already know from the Parliamentary papers that on March 30, Sir Henry Fowler had no notion that 'making new roads or retention of posts now occupied or occupation of new posts' was in any way inconsistent with the proclamation of March 14, for he telegraphs to the Viceroy that the Government were not to be committed either way with regard to these matters. On April 19 he was still blind to the 'question of honour'; for he sends a telegram to the Viceroy hinting at difficulties 'financial, political, and military,' but saying no word about a possible breach of faith. The same indifference or ignorance is manifest in the despatch of April 26, in which the substance of the telegram just referred to is given in greater detail; and it was not, it appears, till the Viceroy's despatch of May 8 had been received at the India Office that in a 'personal' communication to Lord Elgin the 'point of honour' was referred to at all. The appearance of the 'point of honour' argument at so late a stage, and only in a private telegram sent by Sir Henry Fowler to Lord Elgin, is sufficiently singular; its immediate disappearance is more singular still. A fortnight seems to have elapsed before the next official communication between Lord Rosebery's Government and the Viceroy took place. The records of the India Office show that during the whole of this period nothing was said on the 'point of honour' and when at last, on June 13, the final decision of the then Government to abandon Chitral was communicated in a long telegram to India, no allusion was made to this cardinal point. The Secretary of State contented himself with saying that her Majesty's Government fully appreciated the Viceroy's point of view—certainly a mild way of commenting upon a policy which, it now appears, they regard as a violation of national faith. It appears, therefore, that through all this discussion between the Government at home and the Government of India, lasting from March 30 to June 12, nothing official was said about the 'point of honour' at all; the only reference to the subject being hidden away in private telegrams. These telegrams were, of course, not before the present Government when the decision to reverse the policy of their predecessors and to retain Chitral was arrived at; but since it has pleased no less than three important members of the late Administration to make the subject of these private communications the basis of an attack on the Government, it is, I think, time that they were produced. We should like to know whether they contained an explicit statement that the late Government thought the proclamation of March 14 was inconsistent with the construction and maintenance of a military road; we should like to know how Lord Elgin replied; and we should, above all, like to know whether, and in what terms, Sir Henry Fowler expressed to Lord Elgin his dissent and that of his colleagues from the reasons which Lord Elgin had urged against the view that he and the Indian Government were deliberately advocating the breach of a national engagement."

ARE THE CHANNEL ISLANDS TO BE GIVEN TO FRANCE?

Public opinion in the Channel Islands is excited at the threat (says the *St. James's*) to abandon them to their fate if they do not bring their local militia up to the War Office requirements. As these compulsorily enlisted forces have always hitherto cheerfully done what has been exacted from them, the Islanders cannot fathom this sudden move on the part of the Government, which has come like a "bolt from the blue," except on the supposition that the Norman Isles are to be handed over to France, as the result of a "deal," giving England a free hand in Egypt or Nigerland; and it comes with a very bad grace just at the moment when Guernsey is about to erect a statue to the Queen in memory of the Diamond Jubilee. Their case, they conceive, is very different from that of Heligoland, which had a population of some 2,000, almost wholly German, and had only been in our possession for eighty years; whereas the Channel Islands have been ours over 800 years, during which time they have been devotedly loyal to the British connection, and they have a population of nearly 100,000, not one in 100 of whom wishes to change his nationality. The whole history of the Channel Islands from the time when they helped Edward III. against the French, down to the beginning of the century including the Battle of Jersey, the names of such heroes as General Sir Isaac Brock, of Quebec, and Admiral Sir James Saumarez, of St. Vincent and the Nile, of the sixty-five Guernsey officers engaged in the Crimea, and the forty-eight in the Mutiny, down to De Butts and Giffard, who fell a few days ago, ought to be a guarantee that they are Britons at heart. Surely public opinion in England will never permit of 100,000 loyal subjects being banded over against their will to round off the arc of "graceful concessions."

INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE CASE FOR THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

SIR HENRY FOWLER AND THE ALLEGED "BREACH OF FAITH."

SIR HENRY FOWLER, M.P., devoted his annual address to his constituents, who assembled a Wolverhampton, on Nov. 20, to the subject of th frontier troubles in India. He said:—There are many grave questions which are occupying public attention, and in the foremost place is the conflict on the North-West frontier of India. The nation has been thrilled with the records of heroic courage which have upheld the proud traditions of the British Army, and displayed the unflinching loyalty of those Indian troops, who rank with the bravest soldiers in the service of the Queen. But the strength and unanimity of this national feeling necessitates some reconsideration of the policy with which this brilliant campaign is involved. The office which I held in the late Government requires that I should take some share—and it is no small share—of the responsibility for the action which their successors have reversed and censured. In this controversy, as in all controversies, the first step is to ascertain the facts; and as many of the criticisms upon the conduct of my colleagues and myself ignore or misrepresent both facts and dates, I am bound, as briefly as I can, to go into some detail in telling you the story of the events which preceded the outbreak which it is now the duty of the Indian Government to suppress. On Jan. 1, 1895, the native ruler of Chitral was assassinated by order of his brother. A British Officer, representing the Government of India, was in Chitral with a small escort when the murder took place, and to him the usurper sent a deputation asking to be recognised as his brothers's successor. The reply was that the question would be referred to the Government of India, whose orders must be awaited. In the meantime a detachment of soldiers was sent to Chitral, and Mr. (now Sir George) Robertson, who was the Political Agent at headquarters, started for Chitral. He arrived on Feb. 1. In the interval a native chief, who was, no doubt, an accomplice in the conspiracy, invaded the State of Chitral with a large force. Sir George Robertson took up his position in the fort, and the troops accompanying him made up a garrison of nearly 400 men. Further fighting took place, and early in March Sir George and his garrison were besieged. On March 8 I was informed of the necessity of an expedition to rescue Robertson. I may say, in passing, that to my mind the first consideration was to rescue the men there. They were there representing their Queen and country, and we were bound, at all cost, to rescue them. On that day I telegraphed to the Government of India authorising them to take any action that they might deem necessary to secure the safety of the British force. That Government, with admirable promptitude, at once mobilized a large army—some 15,000 men and prepared to cross the frontier. Chitral, a country about the size of Wales, is described by Captain Younghusband, who is intimately acquainted with the locality, as a "sea of mountains, practically bare, except in the lower part, and it is only in small patches at the very bottom of the narrow valleys that any cultivation at all can be found." The State is bounded in the main by the countries inhabited by some of the tribes with whom we are now so sadly familiar. The fort of Chitral is nearly 200 miles from Peshawar, and the army intended to relieve the fort had to march through the territory held by these independent tribes. It was, therefore, of the first importance, not only to avoid conflict with them, but, if possible, to secure their friendly co-operation.

THE CHITRAL PROCLAMATION.

To attain this object the proclamation, about which so much controversy has raged, was issued in the middle of March. It stated, first, that notice had been given to the chief of the besieging army that unless he retired from Chitral by April 1 the Government would use force to compel him; second, that the sole object of the Government was to put an end to the present, and to prevent any future, unlawful aggression on Chitral territory; third, that, as soon as that object had been attained, the force would be withdrawn; fourth, that the Government had no intention of permanently occupying any territory through which they passed, or of interfering with the independence of the tribes; and, fifthly, that they would scrupulously avoid any acts of hostility towards the tribesmen so long as they on their part refrained from attacking or impeding in any way the march of the troops. I was aware of the purport of this proclamation, but I did not receive the text until April 2. Without discussing at present the effect of this proclamation, it is not unimportant to consider what it was then understood to mean. In the *Times* of March 23 their correspondent describes the proclamation as stating "that we do not intend to annex any territory, but merely to compel the invading chief to evacuate Chitral." A few days later, on March 28, Mr. George Curzon, who had been Under-Secretary of State for India in Lord Salisbury's Administration, and whose authority on all Eastern questions is exceptionally high, wrote to the *Times* on the situation in Chitral, and in that letter he say:—"I see that the Indian Government have issued a proclamation to the tribes to say that as soon as they have attained their object in Chitral the British force will be withdrawn, and that there is no intention of occupying the intervening territory. Of course this may be technically true; but if this proclamation means, as it will undoubtedly be interpreted to mean, that, having opened up the essential and inevitable route to Chitral, we are going to allow it again to be closed, it will be difficult to find words in which to describe the melancholy fatuity of such a decision." The Indian Government, in their despatch dated April 17, state that "a proclamation was issued to the people of Swat and others on the Peshwar frontier announcing the intention and object of the Government, assuring them that we did not intend to permanently occupy any territory through which the force might pass, or interfere with the independence of the tribes, and promising friendly treatment to all those who did not oppose the march of the troops." The same despatch further states that after the issue of the proclamation the authorities at once commenced negotiations with the Swatis and other tribes concerned and explained the situation to them; that, an agent having learnt that some of the other tribes had been recalled to their homes, he was authorised to explain to the people the purport of the proclamation, and that one of the principal chiefs had, on the receipt of the proclamation, openly declared himself a friend of the Government. Thus we have from the Press from the official Opposition, through the representives in the House of Commons of the India Office in the preceding Government, from the Government of India, and from the action of some of the tribesmen, what was the general impression of the meaning of the proclamation. I need not recall the brilliant story of the defence and relief of Chitral; on that there is no conflict of opinion. The Englishmen of to-day and the Englishmen of the future will never forget the unselfish heroism which distinguished Sir George Robertson and his comrades during that memorable seige, nor the splendid courage which characterised the advance form Peshawar and the march from Gilghit. The controversy arises as to the conflicting policies which followed the complete success of the military expedition. And for those polices the two Cabinets which in turn adopted them are alone responsible. It was the duty of the Government of India to advise the Home Government on all the aspects, both civil and military, of the grave and difficult questions which the state of affairs at Chitral had raised. It was the duty of the Home Government to treat that advice with the greatest consideration, to appreciate the weighty arguments which had influenced the eminent men of whom the Government of India was composed, but the decision and responsibility rested, and solely rested with the Cabinet of the Queen.

THE POLICY OF THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

Our policy with respect to Chitral was not a new question. It had occupied the attention of Lord Cross, Lord Kimberley, and myself, and the existing arrangements were temporary. Aware of this, I telegraphed to the Viceroy on March 30 that as soon as the present trouble was over our policy with regard to Chitral and neighbourhood would have to be fully and carefully reconsidered in the light of recent events, and that our hands must be kept perfectly free. "I hope," I added, "that you will take care that nothing is said or done to commit the Government either way with regard to making new roads or retention of posts now occupied or occupation of new posts." On April 19, the day Chitral was relieved, I asked by telegram for the advice of the Indian Government on the strategical and political importance of Chitral, and for their suggestions as to the course to be adopted in the furture. This telegram was crossed by a telegram to me from India, and in that telegram the Viceroy stated that, in the opinion of the Indian Goverement, the military occupation of Chitral, supported by a road to Peshawar, was a matter of first importance, and he added:—"We are unanimous in asking your permission to enter into negotiations with the tribes, with the view to obtaining their consent to the opening up of this road when, in our opinion, the oportunity arises in connection with General Low's advance, and in thinking loss of this opportunity would be a serious mistake." It may give you some idea of the length and character of the proposed road if I say that, if on the map Birminggham stood for Peshawar, Carlisle would present Chitral and the Alps the intervening country. On April 20 the Viceroy telegraphed, in reply to my telegram which had been crossed that the telegram which I have just quoted expressed the views of the Indian Government as to the importance of Chitral but that without entering into negotiations with the intervening tribes he could not answer as to the extent of political difficulties or the cost of the road. To this I replied that I had no objection to his sounding the tribes as to the terms and conditions on which they would consent to opening and maintaining a road from Peshawar to Chitral should this road be hereafter decided on, but I further stated that I did not wish to be committed to any policy until Her Majesty's Government had fully considered the detailed views and arguments of the Indian Government with respect to that policy. On May 8 the Indian Government sent their despatch containing those views and arguments. I was advised by telegraph as to the effect of the despatch, also of the desire of the Indian Government that the decision of the Cabinet should be postponed until after the arrival of the despatch and of its accompanying documents. The despatch reached me about the end of May—I think the 27th or 28th. It was a masterly and lucid reply to my request for the detailed views of the Indian Government upon the questions I had submitted for their consideration. The situation with its dangers was clearly set forth, and very powerful arguments were urged in favour of the policy advocated. That policy was the military occupation of the Chitral valley and the construction of the road to Peshawar. With respect to the road, the despatch stated the difficulties to be—first, that the expense might be prohibitive: secondly, that if the opening of the road meant subduing the tribes and holding the line by force it would not only involves great cost, but many embarrassing complications. The Indian Government added that they were not convinced that these difficulties would occur. They stated that the expedition had not aroused a general religious war, that the hostility of the tribes had been exaggerated, that the leading men were amenable to arguments of utility, that the fanatical Mohammedan influence was less strong than it was believed to be, and that it might be possible to come to arrangements with the intervening tribes which, backed by force, would be adequate to keep open a route by which troops and supplies could be sent up to Chitral. They added that, without opening negotiations, they could not say what chance there really was of making satisfactory and permanent amicable arrangements, and that it would be impossible, under existing circumstances, to do more than make indirect inquiries until they were informed of the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the whole policy to be adopted in Chitral. The despatch concludes with the statement that the Indian Government were fully conscious that the course which they recommended might involve the Government in an expense which the finances of India could ill afford and in an increase of responsibilities with the tribes on the North-West frontier which they would fain avoid. The late Government have been blamed for unnecessary delay in arriving at their decision, and they have been accused of acting with rash precipitation. Both these inconsistent charges are unfounded. The question was not one to be decided as one of my critics said, in twenty-four hours. It required consultation with the highest expert authorities, both military and civil and it demanded the fullest consideration by the Government, with whom the responsibility of the decision rested. Both these conditions were fulfilled. The question was primarily a military one—viz., whether Chitral was of such strategical importance as to be essential as a safeguard from invasion. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army and the military member of the Indian Government were both of opinion that it was, and in that view they were supported by the great authority of Lord Roberts. On the other hand, Indian Generals of equal weight were of a contrary opinion. Lord Rosebery's Government felt it to be their duty to avail themselves of the best military advice they could obtain. And I say now, as I have already said in the House of Commons, that, so far as military considerations were concerned, our policy was settled upon the advice of some of the most eminent military authorities in the Empire. Their advice and its reasons could not be published, but I may state the effect of their unanimous opinion was that the gigantic natural defences of the North-West frontier would not be strengthened by the military occupation of Chitral, that it was not a place of importance either as a base for military reserves or for military operations, that to lock up troops in Chitral or in the Chitral Valley would be a blunder, and that the construction of a military road from Peshawar to Chitral would be an advantage to an invading force and a disadvantage to a defending force. There were many other confidential considerations of a technical and detailed character to which I cannot refer, but which strengthened the opinion of our military advisers. The occupation of Chitral depended upon opening and maintaining the road, and that, as we considered, depended upon obtaining the consent of the tribes. Civilian experts, Indian statesmen with long experience on the frontier and of the tribes, were of opinion that to make the road under arrangements with the tribes would lead sooner or later to a control over the whole of the country through which it passed, that a policy of insisting upon open roads and respecting at the same time the independence of the tribes was impossible, and that the roads could not be effectually kept open and protected for any length of time by merely tribal arrangements, but would have to be protected throughout by regular troops, and that the construction and holding of the road meant the practical subjection and annexation of the tribes and their territory between Peshawar and Chitral. After careful consideration it appeared to us that the construction and defence of the road with the consent of the tribes would be a dangerous policy, and even if such arrangements could be made they could not be relied on as of practical or permanent value. We were further of opinion that to construct the road without those arrangements would be a violation of the proclamation on the faith of which several of the tribes did not combine against and oppose our march through their territories. Having regard to all the considerations which I have briefly summarised, the late Government came to the conclusion that they would not be justified in accepting the proposals contained in the despatch, and they decided that no military force or European Agent should be kept at Chitral, that the road should not be made, and that the army which had effected the relief operations should return to British territory as speedily as circumstances would allow, the dates and details being left to the discretion of the Indian Government. That decision was telegraphed to the Viceroy on June 13. The next day he replied that, while deeply regretting, he loyally accepted our decision, and a few days later he telegraphed the proposals of the Indian Government for carrying out our polily. On the day on which that telegram arrived we tendered our resignation to Her Majesty.

MR. BALFOUR'S "BRILLIANT IMAGINATION."

I have now given you a complete and, as I believe and intend, an impartial account of the action of the colleagues and myself. The leader of the House of Commons has severely attacked not only our policy but our personal conduct, and I should be wanting in my duty to my colleagues and myself if I did not take some notice of the charges which he has brought against us. He alleges that no communication was ever made to Lord Elgin that the opinion was entertained that the policy advocated by the despatch of May 8 was inconsistent with the terms of the proclamation. He emphasizes this charge by insinuating that Lord Rosebery and myself many weeks after we left office invented the idea of a breach of the proclamation, and that our own colleagues (he mentions Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley by name) were totally unaware when the Cabinet arrived at its decision that any such idea had been entertained. Mr. Balfour is incapable of making a statement which he does not believe to be true. But in this case the information on which he spoke was imperfect and inaccurate. His allegation is absolutely unfounded, and to it I give the most unqualified contradiction. Without disclosing what was confidential I am bound to say that immedtely on receipt of the despatch of May 8, I personally communicated with Lord Elgin on this question. I frankly admit that Lord Elgin did not consider that the policy proposed in that despatch was a breach of the proclamation, and he gave me his reasons for holding that opinion. Those, together with the despatch, were submitted by me to all my colleagues, some days before the Cabinet was held when they arrived at their decision: Mr. Balfour talks of bandying arguments backwards and forwards between the Home Government and the Government of India, and he refers to some controversy about questions of expense, policy, and military strategy. All this is a flight of his brilliant imagination. There was no controversy and no bandying backwards and forwards of any arguments. I asked, as I was bound to ask, the Government of India, for their opinion. They gave it in the despatch which arrived at the end of May. They were anxious for our decision, and that decision was given immediately after the consideration to which I have already alluded. Mr. Balfour talks about our overruling the Government of India. This is a complete misunderstanding, not only of the constitutional position of the Government of India, but of everything that took place between the Imperial and local Governments. The decision of this and all similar cases rests solely with the Imperial authority, and for the reason which Lord Salisbury stated in his well-known despatch, where he laid down the sound doctrine that "the supreme authority of Parament is the reason and the measure of the authority exercised by the Home Government in Indian affairs; that so far as Parliament is concerned no responsibility of the Government of India exists, and that the only responsibility known to Parliament is that of the Ministers of the Crown." The late Government where responsible for the decision to evacuate Chitral. The present Government are responsible for the reversal of that decision. The late Government were of opinion that their decision prevented any violation of the proclamation. If they were wrong, they, and they alone, must submit to the censure. The present Government are of opinion that the course which they have pursued is consistent both with the letter and spirit of the proclamation; if they are wrong, they and they alone must bear the blame. To describe criticism or censure of their policy as being "not an attack upon Lord Salisbury and Lord Salisbury's Government, but a personal attack upon Lord Elgin and his Council," is a flagrant contradiction of the facts of the case, and an unworthy attempt to hide the real responsibility of the Cabinet behind the great personality of the Viceroy, who pre-eminently deserves, in Mr. Balfour's own words, "the support, the encouragement, and the cordial admiration of every citizen of this country." If we had remained in office a few days longer it would have been my duty to have sent a despatch to India putting on permenant record all the reasons which led to and justified the decision conveyed by the telegram of June 13, and of our opinion of the subsequent proposals made by the Government of India for carrying our policy into effect. Those reasons were, however, on the very first opportunity after the General Election fully stated by the late Prime Minister and by myself in both Houses of Parliament.

THE ACTION OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

My successor, on taking office, announced that the present Government would reconsider the Chitral question, and on Aug. 1 he inquired as to the possibility of the arrangement with the tribes for the road. The Indian Government replied that they had avoided open negotiations with the tribes, but that the reports received by them warranted the confident expectation that peaceable arrangements could be made. They also stated that no addition to the Army was asked. Some days later Lord George Hamilton telegraphed the assent of the Government to the proposals of the despatch of May 8 subject to the condition, among others, that there should be no increase in the Army; and he added:—"Do nothing in any way to infringe the terms of the proclamation." A full despatch followed in due course, in which the Indian Secretary stated his opinion that the reports as to the expectation that peaceable arrangements could be made as to the road, and that the Army would not be increased, materially altered the position—that they removed the doubt which had been felt as to the opening up of the road by peaceful means and maintaining it without an intolerable burden of expenditure being imposed on the Indian revenue. The removal of this doubt cleared away the main obstacle to the proposals of the despatch, and he had thereupon telegraphed their acceptance by the Government. The Indian Secretary concludes with a paragraph which, to say the least of it, throws a side light on the recent assertions that the idea of any breach of the proclamation was an after-thought which first saw the light in the autumn of 1897. I quote the words of this paragraph:—"But your information is still incomplete as to the exact cost of the scheme, and I felt some doubts as to the absolute necessity of permanently maintaining regular troops on the Malakand Pass, and as to whether the tribes would see in this an infrigement of the proclamation. I therefore added to my telegram the injunction that the arrangements for this part of the scheme should be held over, pending the receipt of fuller details of expense and a caution for strictly keeping to the conditions of the proclamation." This despatch had not been published when Lord Rosebery made his speech in the house of Lords. Lord Rosebery, however, stated the arguments which had influenced his Government in deciding against the military occupation of Chitral, and one of those arguments was the "breaking faith with the people among whom the campaign had taken place." A fortnight later, when the papers had been published, a long debate took place in the House of Commons, and I then explained and defended the action of the late Government. Lord George Hamilton, in his speech, attacked what he called my indictment of the Indian Government with respect to the proclamation. In reply, I stated that, in my belief, Lord Elgin and his colleagues had no intention of violating the terms of the proclamation; that they believed that peaceable arrangements could be made for the construction of the road; and, although I did not agree with them in this opinion, I admitted that if these arrangements could be made there would be no violation of the proclamation. I added that this was a question of argument, and not one of imputation upon Lord Elgin, for whom I had profound respect. What I said then I repeat to-day, and the point at issue then was—and Sir W. Harcourt in the debate urged it with great force—could this road be peaceably made and maintained under arrangements which had any hope of permanency? The events of the last four months have, I think, decided that question. Eventually agreements were made with some of the tribes for the construction and defence of the road by their levies, for the surrender of their rights to tolls, and for payments to the chiefs. The Queen's Speech at the commencement of the Session of 1896 declared that these agreements had been loyally carried out. In the debate on the Address, Lord George Hamilton stated that the most sanguine anticipations any one could have indulged in had been more than realised. He congratulated the Conservative party on their true political instinct when, by an overwhelming majority, they assented to this forward movement, and declared his belief that there had been no forward movement in recent years made by any Government which had been more beneficial, and which would more tend to put an end to those periodical disturbances and outbreaks of fanaticism which had previously characterised that remote corner of India. Within less than eighteen months after that rosy picture had been presented to the House of Commons, the tribes in the Swat Valley, through whose country the road had been opened, with whom one of the peaceable arrangements had been made, and to whose chiefs large subsidies had been promised and paid, commenced the recent outbreak. They had attacked a fortified post on the road, and, as one report stated, "the whole valley was up." The extent and character of this attack were of such a nature that two brigades, one containing four and the other three regiments, with three mounted batteries, were sent forward to support the garrison. After five days' fighting, the force under the command of Sir Bindon Blood, about 5000 men, completely defeated the tribes. By this victory the attack on the Malakand Fort, the principal fort on the road, by an army of 6,000 men was prevented. A week later several thousand men of another tribe attacked one of our forts only fifteen miles from Peshawar. That attack was, after fierce fighting, brilliantly repulsed. The Government of India promptly poured troops into the district, and by the middle of August our forces had increased to about 37,000 men. At that date, according to one account, the "tribes were all up through a mountain district of 600 miles long by 200 miles broad." Then came the treacherous outbreak of the Afridis, a tribe hitherto loyal to the Government, and to whom had been entrusted for nearly twenty years the guardianship of the Khaibar Pass. In September we were attacked at Nawagai. The Khan of that tribe was the chief who openly declared himself a friend of the Government on receipt of the proclamation. His tribe attacked our forces with 3000 men. This tribal rising has necessitated military operations on a most gigantic scale. I understood Lord Lansdowne to say on November 9 that our forces on the frontier numbered 70,000 men—more than double the number we had engaged at Waterloo, and a much larger number than were ever in a conflict in India before.

IS THE OUTBREAK UNACCOUNTABLE?

Lord George Hamilton tells us that not even in the recollection of those who passed through the Mutiny has there ever been so spontaneous and unaccountable an outbreak. I ask myself, and I ask you—is it absolutely unaccountable? The Indian Secretary is of opinion that the triple visitations of famine, plague, and earthquake, combined with the repulse of the Greek invasion of Turkey, were the main causes of this outbreak. I was not aware that the frontier had been desolated by the famine or plague. Mr. Balfour tells us that the chief cause was the victory of the Mohammedan Turks over the Christain Greeks. I ask whether there have been any signs of disaffection among the 60,000,000 of the Queen's Mohammedan subjects in India. Have any of the Mohammedan States sympathised with this alleged religious war? Her Majesty, in her gracious telegram which Lord Salisbury read at the Guildhall, expressed "the intensity of the feeling with which she had heard of the affectionate and devoted support which her Throne, her cause, and her Empire had received from the native princes and peoples of India." Among the most illustrious of those native princes are the great Mohammedan chiefs. The theory that the wild mountaineers of the North-West have embarked in a crusade to destory British rule in India appears to me to be about as probable as that the growing dissatisfaction with the Government shown in the bye-elections is owing to the muzzling of the dogs. At the time when I was considering the retention of Chitral I was officially informed that there was a certain freemasonary among the tribes on the North-West, that those who were too distant from the scene of any expedition to think of joining at once in hostilities against us began to take some interest in their fellow-tribesmen when they heard of any permanent occupations of new tracts, and that in their jealous desire to maintain their complete independence they had a common link of sympathy. It appears to me that this warning was well founded, and that it is within the range of probability that the construction of military forts and the presence of large bodies of troops in districts beyond the frontier aroused the passionate fear of annexation, which is the hereditary patriotism of the tribes. It is a significant fact that one of the tribes, in reply to Sir W. Lockhart's recent proclamation, protested against the occupation of Swat, the district through which the road runs, and declared that they would oppose further inroads. It may be that a belief that the Chitral road, and its garrisons where the first step towards the destruction of the independence of the tribes kindled the conflagration which cannot be extinguished except at the fearful sacrifices which the telegrams from India daily record.

WHAT IS TO BE OUR FUTURE POLICY?

But when the fire has been put out, when the victory has been achieved—What next? The question, not only for the people and Government of India, but for the people, Parliament and Government of Great Britain, is—What is to be our future policy in the North-West of India? The respective merits of Governments dwindle into insignificance when we are confronted with one of the gravest difficulties of our Indian Empire. Anglo-Indian statesmen, both civil and military are divided as to the wisest and safest frontier policy. One section, in view of a possible invasion of India by Russia, advocate what is called the forward policy. They maintain that our frontiers should be extended until they touch the frontiers of Russia and Afghanistan. They consider that the tribes which occupy the vast region of mountains and deserts which lie between us and what may be called neighbouring Powers should be subjugated, and their country annexed; and thus India would secure the scientific frontier which would be of supreme advantage in case of any attack. The other section, who have been called the party of "masterly inactivity," maintain that every step forward weakens our defence; that our dominions are completely guarded by the mountain ranges of the Himalayas and the Hindukush; that we should cultivate friendly relations with the intervening tribes and respect their independence; that to conquer and hold their territory would require a large increase of the Indian Army; that the additional expenditure would be an intolerable tax on Indian resources; that our true and safe policy is to develop the trade, the agriculture, the manufactures, railways and canals, and the health and education of the people of India: and that it would be an act of supreme fully to abandon all these enterprises in order to spend vast sums on a military policy the necessity for which has been denied by many of the most eminent Viceroys, the most experienced civilians, and most illustrious soldiers, who have made and maintained our Indian Empire. Twenty years ago these conflicting policies were submitted to the test of Parliamentary discussion. The advocates of the forward policy, who were the authors of the Afghan war, defeated their opponents in the House of Commons by a majority of 101. The Opposition were not dismayed. When the time came they appealed to the final authority of the electorate, and the decision was reversed. There were no speeches in that celebrated election which dealt so powerfully and so convincingly with the dangers and folly of the forward policy in its bearing, not only on Afghanistan, but on the frontier tribes, as the speeches of the present Duke of Devonshire. He as Secretary of State for India, in opposition to the strong opinion of the Indian Government, ordered the evacuation of Kandahar. Motions censuring his action were proposed in both Houses of Parliament. The debates were of a high order, and all the arguments for and against the forward policy were stated with consummate ability. Lord Salisbury, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Balfour enforced their disapproval of the evcuation of Kandahar with the same arguments and with the same prophecies with which they opposed the evacuation of Chitral. In the House of Lords the majority in favour of the forward policy was 89; in the House of Commons the majority for the policy of Lord Hartington was 120. Every member of the present Cabinet, except Mr. Goschen, who was abroad, voted in those divisions, and it throws some light on the reversal of the policy to evacuate Chitral when we remember that fourteen of the Ministers who made that decision voted against the evacuation of Kandahar. And what has been the result of our experience since 1881? I doubt whether any responsible statesman will to-day assert that the withdrawal from Afghanistan was a mistake. On the contrary, I believe the vast preponderance of authority supports the opinion that the evacuation so bitterly opposed was a wise and judicious policy.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

We have now two courses open to us—one is the occupation and administration of the whole country through which we have passed in the recent expeditions; the other is that, having shown our ability to defeat all hostile attacks of the tribes, we should leave the tribes alone, maintain friendly relations with them as far as possible, but avoid, not only annexation, but the appearance of annexation of their country. It has been well said that if France had a Switzerland between her and Germany she would be safer than she is now. British India has a mightier Switzerland lying across her border. Why should we destroy so strong a bulwark? If, as Lord George Hamilton suggests, we are to construct roads, erect forts, and hold positions in Tirah and adjoining fountries, we are taking the first step which will inevitably lead to conflict, to lavish sacrifice of men and money, and finally to annexation. The attempt to open roads through these regions means a permanent military force; it means interference with the native inhabitants, punishment of offending tribes, that will be followed by further control, by punitive and probably rescuing expeditions, and in the end annexation. And at what cost and to gain what advantage to India? We have yet to deal with the cost of the present expedition? What that cost is I do not know, but if it approaches the figures I have seen the Indian revenue cannot meet it; and I go further—ought not to be asked to meet it. Parliament in 1880 resolved to contribute £5,000,000 towards the cost of the Afghan war. The reasons which justified that vote are more forcible to-day than they were then. To throw upon India in addition to the enormous cost and loss on the famine and the plague, the entire cost of the present war would be an injustice which would rankle in every part of the Indian Empire. But I refer to the cost of the policy in the future. By whom is that to be defrayed? By the Indian taxpayer? Or the British taxpayer? Ask the present and late Finance Ministers of India, ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and I think we shall be told that India cannot and Great Britain will not undertake that terrible burden. On political, on financial, on administrative grounds as well as upon the strategical grounds, on which I am not competent to speak, but with respect to which I know the opinions of some of the greatest soldiers in Her Majesty's forces, we oppose the policy, however disguised, which means the occupation and the annexation of the vast tracts of country now held by the tribes on the North-West. The frontier policy which we believe to-day to the wisest, the safest, and the best was accurately defined by the Duke of Devonshire when, as Secretary of State for India, he said: "We do not intend to trust to a scientific frontier. We do not intend to look only to monutain passes and strongholds, and we think that some attention should be paid to the fact that these monutain passes and strongholds are held by men and are inhabited by men, of whom the strongest characteristic is their deep attachment to their independence. We will try to teach them once more that we ourselves respect that independence, and that in our own interests, and for the protection of our own frontier, we will assist them to maintain that indepence against any comer from whatever quarter he may come." I have always done my utmost to keep Indian affairs outside the range of party controversy; I have felt it to be my duty, though at the cost of the most unscrupulous misrepresentation, to support in legislation and administration the Indian policy of the Government when I have considered it on the whole to be right. The question now before us is an Imperial question which the final authority in the Empire can alone decide. Holding, as I do the strongest convictions with respect to the occupation of Chitral, the making of the military road, and the threatened occupation of the territories beyond the frontier, I am bound to oppose a policy which I believe to be fraught with danger to the safety and prosperity of our Indian Empire. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

EUROPE AND THE TRANSOCEANIC NATIONS.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

IN the Hungarian Delegation in Vienna on Nov. 20, Count Goluchowski, the Foreign Minister for the Dual Monarchy, made an important statement as to the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary. Dealing with the action of the European Concert on the Eastern question, he said the Austrian proposal for the blockade of Crete had to be abandoned in consequence of the opposition of the British Government. He claimed for Austria-Hungary and Russia the chief merit in having prevented a conflagration in the Balkan Peninsula, and generally defended the conduct of the European Concert; and he referred to the friendly relations subsisting between Austria-Hungary and Russia and England. The appended extract from Count Goluchowski's speech is exciting wider comment than his references to recent affairs in the Near East:—

A turning point had (said Count Goluchowski) been reached in European development. The destructive competition with trans-oceanic countries, which had partly to be carried on at present and was partly to be expected in the immediate future, required prompt and thorough counteracting measures if the vital interests of the peoples of Europe were not to be gravely compromised. They must fight shoulder to shoulder against the common danger and must arm themselves for the struggle with all means at their disposal. As the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had been absorbed by religious wars, and as the eighteenth century was distinguished by the triumph of liberal ideas, and our own by the appearance of the nationality questions—so the twentieth century would be for Europe a period marked by the struggle for existence in the politico-commercial sphere. European nations must close their ranks in order successfully to defend their existence.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent telegraphed on Nov. 23:—

An exceptionally competent and well-informed friend whom I had occassion to see to-day expressed the opinion that the result of the struggle between European and trans-oceanic trade would be forestalled through the barrier created by the monetary divorce of the United States and Europe. This he regards as inevitable after the recent rejection of Senator Wolcott's proposal by Lord Salisbury. The end will be that in the commercial world America and Europe will speak different languages, and that the one spoken by America will be that familiar in Asia, or, at all events, in China and the East Indies. In the long run this circumstance must, he believes, hasten the advent of American preponderance. Moreover, politicians in the United States who adhere to the Pan-American programme see a powerful lever for its realisation in the silver Pan-Amercan dollar—that is to say, in introducing this particular money as a standard coin from the North Pole to Patagonia. He holds, that it would be impossible to form such a commercial weapon in gold currency as the gold unit is too precious. Silver may be described as a democratic coin, as it obtains easy circulation among the masses. It is, therefore, likely that the barrier between trans-oceanic countries and Europe will be raised from the trans-oceanic side and not from that of Europe, but, unfortunatly, to the prejudice of the latter. It must not be forgotten that in Europe the co-operation of a number of Governments is required, whereas that is not the case on the other side.

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THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

THRILLING NARRATIVE OF AN EX-PRISON GOVERNOR.

THE excitement in Paris over the case of Captain Dreyfus is still extreme. Rumours are constantly being discussed which are immediately contradicted. On Nov. 21 the *Figaro* gave the first real document on the affair—namely, the narrative of Major Forzinetti, the now dismissed Governor of Cherchemidi prison, where Captain Dreyfus passed three months. Summarising this narrative, the *Times'* Paris correspondent says:—Major Forzinetti begins by saying that as soon as he saw Dreyfus he was convinced of his innocence. This was, perhaps, rather hasty, and does not give his opinion much weight; but it proves the sincerity of this brave soldier. His narrative is thrilling and throws a melancholy light on the seamy side of the trial. Every heart not deadened by animosity will shudder at this simple story. Major Forzinetti notes, first of all, as very important the fact that the notice given him on Oct. 15, 1894, that Captain Dreyfus would be imprisoned that morning on a charge of high treason was dated Oct. 14. This proves, he says, that the arrest was ordered before the Captain had been questioned. It is an indication also that his arrest was unknown to the Governor of Paris. The Major then says:—Lieutenant-Colonel d'Aboville (the officer who notified him of the arrival of Dreyfus) asked me to give him my word of honour that I would execute to the letter the Ministerial injunctions which he was about to communicate to me, both written and verbal. One of these communications ordered me to keep the prisoner in absolute secrecy, and not to provide him with knife, pen, paper, ink, or pencil. The Colonel ordered me to take, without indicating them to me, such precautions as I might judge necessary in order that the imprisonment should remain unknown both inside and outside the prison. Captain Dreyfus was to be treated like an ordinary prisoner, but this measure was annulled when I remarked that it was irregular. The Colonel asked to see the portions of the prison set apart for officers, and he chose the one which Captain Dreyfus was to occupy. He put me on my guard against steps which would probably be taken by the *Haute Juiverie* as soon as it heard of the imprisonment. I saw no one, and no such steps were taken. Let me mention, moreover, now, once for all, that during the whole period of this detention I never entered or spent any time in his cell without being accompanied by the chief warder, who alone possessed the key of this cell. Major Forzinetti goes on to describe the arrival of Captain Dreyfus at the prison, and here makes the observations already cited in connection with the date of the order. He adds that the name of "Dreyfus" was inscribed on the registers without any other indications, and that he was placed in a cell.

From that moment, continues the narrative, Dreyfus was buried alive in his room. No one could see him. The door, during the whole of the time while he was at the Cherchemidi, could only be opened in my presence. A few minutes after his arrival I visited him. He was in a state of excitement. Before me was a veritable madman. His eyes were blodshot; he had overthrown everything in his room. I succeeded, not without difficulty, in calming him. I had an intuition that this officer was innocent. He supplicated me to give him writing materials, or to write myself to the Minister of War to ask that he might be heard by him or by one of the general officers of the Ministry. He related to me the circumstances of his arrest, which were unworthy of his military rank. Between Oct. 18 and Oct. 24 the officer who arrested Dreyfus at the Ministry of War came to question him, furnished with a special authorisation from the Minister of War. Before seeing Dreyfus he asked me if he could not enter his cell without noise, bearing a lamp with a light powerful enough to project a flood of light on to the captain's face, whom he wished to surprise in such a manner as to unmask him. I replied that it was impossible. He questioned him twice, and each time dictated to him parts of phrases in the incriminating document with the object of establishing a comparison between the writings. During this time Captain Dreyfus was still in a state of great excitement. From the corridor could be hear groans, cries, and loud protestation of innocence. He dashed himself against the furniture and the walls, and appeared not to notice the injuries he had received. He had not a moment's quiet, and when, overcome by his sufferings and fatigue, he flung himself dressed upon the bed, his sleep was haunted by horrible nightmares. He started in his sleep so violently as sometimes to fall out of bed. During these days of veritable agony he only took some bouillon and switened wine, touching no solid food. On the morning of Oct. 24 his mental state seemed to be bordering on insanity, and appeared to me so grave that I at once informed the Minister and the Governor of Paris. In the afternoon I had a consultation at the Ministry of War with General de Boisdeffre. The General asked me my opinion, and without hesitation I replied that they were on the wrong track—that Dreyfus was not guilty. That was my conviction, and it has only been confirmed since. Up to the day when this unfortunate man was handed over to the court-martial reporter he knew that he was accused of the crime of high treason, but was unaware of the nature of it. The process of working up the case was minute and long, and while it was going on Dreyfus believed so little in his being handed over for trial, still less in his condemnation, that he said several times "What compensation am I going to ask? I shall solicit the cross and send in my resignation." A few moments before appearing before his judges Dreyfus said, "I hope that my martyrdom is shortly to end, and that I shall soon be in the arms of my family." After the verdict, towards midnight, Dreyfus was taken back to his room where I awaited him. Upon seeing me he burst into tears and cried, "My only crime is that I was born a Jew. This is where a life of work and labour has brought me. Why, my God, did I enter the Ecole de Guerre? Why did I not send in my resignation, so much desired by my people?" . . . In a last interview, as is evident from the letter written immediately by Dreyfus to the Minister of War, Major du Paty endeavoured to obtain a confession of guilt, or at least of imprudently laying a trap. Dreyfus replied that he had never laid a trap for any one and that he was innocent. On Jan. 4, 1895, I was relieved from the heavy responsibility which rested upon me. After shaking hands with Captain Dreyfus, I handed him over to the gendarmes.

The *Rappel* publishes a statement to the effect that the German Emperor pledged his word of honour to M. Casimir-Perier that Captain Dreyfus had not betrayed his country to the Germans. M. Casimir-Perier, however, found that he could not interfere with the sentence of the court-martial; and, declining "to incur several responsibilities which the limited nature of his powers made it impossible for him to cope with"—there were the words of the Presidential message—resigned.

It is alleged that a Military Attache at Berlin has declared that the documents which have been the cause of all the trouble never were in the hands of the German War Office authorities.

The latest interest in the Dreyfus affair is centred in the arrival in Paris, on Nov. 25, of Colonel Picquart on his return from Tunis. On Nov. 24 an official, wearing the decoration of the Legion of Honour, and accompanied by several police officers, made domiciliary search in the apartments which Colonel Picquart had occupied in Paris. Nine hours were spent in the search, and several documents were taken away.

TURKEY, GREECE, AND THE POWERS.

THE Russian Embassy on Nov. 19 presented to the Porte a demand for payment of the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, on the ground that the Porte has decided on fresh armaments not warranted by the present situation.

The projected reorganisation of the Turkish navy has been postponed, and is regarded as indefinitely shelved, in consequence of the recent action of Russia.

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* publishes an article calling the attention of the Russian and French public to what it describes as the disqueting armaments at present carried on by Turkey, and to the fact that these preparations are proceeding under the direction and with the co-operation of Germany. The journal points out that by drawing nearer to Turkey while the latter is effecting a thorough reorganisation of her forces, Germany might become more dangerous than ever to France, while at the same time she would have at her disposal a powerful instrument to be employed against Russia and the Balkan States liberated by that country.

The German flag was lowered at Canea on Nov. 19 with military honours, and the German detachment of an officer and ten men embarked on board the cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, which sailed, leaving no representative of Germany among the international forces.

The Greek Chamber on Nov. 24 agreed—after appointing a committee to investigate the conduct of officers during the war, and ascertain who was responsible for provoking the war—to adjourn its sittings for fifteen days.

ANTI-BRITISH INTRIGUES.

Prince Mestchersky, managing editor of the *Grashdanin*, who lately visited Paris with the object of enlisting the support of French politicians and journalists in advocating the idea of a rapprochement between France, Russia, and Germany, as directed against Great Britain, admits, in a letter written to his paper, that everyone in Paris, without distinction of party, whom he addressed on the subject positively declined to lend countenance to any such scheme. The Prince recognises that his efforts have not met with a merely temporary check, and expresses his firm conviction that no rapprochement between France and Germany will be possible, even through the intermediary of Russia, so long as the question of Alsace-Lorraine subsists, and this in spite of the hostility felt by a great part of the French public towards Great Britain.

THE GREAT CITY FIRE.

£2,000,000 DAMAGE.

ONE of the most extensive and destructive fires that have ever occurred in London broke out shortly after one o'clock on Friday afternoon (Nov. 19) in Well-street, one of the small thoroughfares dividing the extensive blocks of warehouses which cover the district east of Aldersgate-street, bounded by the Barbican on the north, by Cheapside on the south, and by Redcross-street on the east. The fire, which has made a clean sweep of what time had left of one of the most interesting parts of old London, originated in an explosion of gas in a warehouse in the occupation of a firm of ostrich feather dealers. The building where the catastrophe occurred was a mass of flames in a few minutes, and the conflagration spread rapidly to Hamsell-street, Jewin-street and Crescent, Australian-avenue, Monkwell-street, St. Nicholas-square, and the west side of Redcross-street. Most of the streets involved are narrow, and the flames leaped across from one side to the other of them, laying hold of block after block of buildings, many of which were filled with inflamable materials. A full force of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was speedily on the scene, and when the fire was at its height as many as forty-one engines were throwing enormous quantities of water on the burning buildings—for a long time without any preceptible effect in arresting the progress of the flames. From about four o'clock the efforts of the fire-men were almost exclusively directed to preventing the spread of the conflagration to streets as yet untouched, and it was not until after the lapse of nearly three hours more that Commander Wells and his officers were able to feel that they had got the fire in hand. The last of the steam fire-engines employed in suppressing the fire was sent away on Saturday morning, but large quantities of water from hydrants were poured on the smouldering *debris* all Saturday and Sunday. The area affected by the fire is approximately 17,000 square yards; the number of buildings destroyed, burnt out, or damaged, ninety-six; and it is believed that the total loss will be at least £2,000,000. Commander Wells, in his official report, shows that only four minutes had passed before the first fire-engine arrived on the scene of the outbreak. The allegation that the rest of London was left practically neglected during the fire, was also proved to be untrue. At the meeting of the County Council, on Nov. 23, Colonel Rotton answered various questions regarding the fire by reading some details furnished by Commadder Wells, and added that so far from the entire resources of the Fire Brigade being engaged in extinguishing that out-break, there were eight steamers, sixty manuals, 114 hose-carts, 218 escapes, and 672 men available for further fires. He added that London was in advance of any other town, even of New York, in regard to the efficiency of its Fire Brigade. A most significant point in Commander Well's report is the statement that the fire was due entirely to the nature of the buildings, the stock contained in them, the character of the many enclosed courts and well holes, the numerous communications in party walls, and the narrowness and position of the various streets.

A Mansion House Fund has been opened for the relief of the 400 workpeople who have been thrown out of employment and have lost clothes and tools by the great fire. Down to Wednesday evening the fund amounted to over £2000. Fortunately no lives were lost; though a number of miraculous escapes are reported.

The most disastrous fire ever known in Australia broke out at Melbourne on Nov. 21, a large block of warehouses and other places of business in the heart of the city being gutted. The loss is estimated at a million sterling.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H V M Phelips, Bo	Lieut W H Climo
Major-Gen A G Handcock, C B	Lieut E W Costello, V C
	Lieut J G Griffith
Lt-Col T G Thomson	Lieut M F Harding
Major A H Dobbs	Sec Lieut G D P Swinley
Capt J F Stewart	Surg-Lt-Col R Cobb
Capt H J E Palmer	Surg Lt S P James
Capt A G W Moore	Condr E Walmsley
Capt M W Douglas	Condr T Spooner
Capt R B Berkeley	Condr T Wilson
Lieut A K Blair	Sub-Condr J Parkinson
Lieut F H Pigou	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A W I Turner, B, 1 mo	Maj R Wapshare, 2 mos
Mr A Weston, Bo, 2 mos	Capt W L Davidson, 14 days
Mr R W Martin, B, till Oct 12, 1898	Lieut R L Morris, 7 days
Mr E W H Moore, B, 1 week	Lieut B A G Shelley, 2 mos
Dr J Pollen, Bo CS, 6 mos	Lieut A R S Warden, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W B Maxwell, B	Lieut C R Kaunitz
Mr P N Datta, B	Lieut H Coape Smith
Mr H W V Colebrooke, B	Lieut P T Stainforth
Lt-Col J S G Manera	Surg-Major H Martin
Capt W L Davidson	Surg-Capt E S Peek
Lieut T S Tancred	Sub-Condr W Lowe

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 28.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Captains to be Majors.—S F Biddulph, Brevet Major H D'U Keary, DSO, E Vansittart, F L Jones, A W Forbes, C A Welman, C W W Burton, J M Carpendale, Brevet Major G B Stevens. To be Captain—Lieuts C J Windham and A Andrew. To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts C A R Hutchinson, from the Royal Irish Regt; W J W Brackenbury, from the Suffolk Regt; K H Lloyd, from the Lancashire Fusiliers; J C P Craster, from the Northumberland Fusiliers; A C Hobson, from the Royal Lancaster Regt; R P W Quin, from the Royal Sussex Regt; G Knowles, from the Derbyshire Regt; R J Cuming, from the Suffolk Regt; W T Barry, from the East Surrey Regt; H L C Turner, from the Hampshire Regt; Sec Lieuts C V Keyes, R S Thomas, from the Cheshire Regt; A D Strong; Lieut. J D Stirling, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Col W Cooke, Col GC Fenwick Major C Stevens, Capt C H Billings, Half-Pay List.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

To be Station Staff Officers, 1st Class.—Capt H V Bailey, 5th Lancers, vice Capt H R B Donne, appointed a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt E L Guilding, Essex Regt vice Lt-Col F J Aylmer, V.C., appointed an Assistant- Adjutant-General; Capt H C Frith, Somersetshire Light Infantry, vice Capt S C F Jackson, appointed a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Erratum.—The name of Lieut W G Hodgson, ISC, whose promotion to the rank of Captain was notified in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 22, 1897, is as now stated and not as given in that Gazette.—*London Gazette.*

THE EGYPTIAN BUDGET.

SIR ELWIN PALMER, Financial Adviser to the Khedive, Nov. 25 presented the Budget for 1898 to the Council of Ministers. The receipts and expenditure are both estimated at £E10,440,000. The receipts and expenditure are both estimated at £E205,000 more than in the Budget of 1897. The war Budget is increased by £E145,000, and £E20,000 are provided for civil expenditure in the Sudan. £E440,000 will be paid to the conversion economies fund, and £E344,000 to the general reserve fund. The former, which now amounts to £E2,700,000, cannot be employed without the sanction of the Powers, and the latter, which amounts to £E3,000,000, cannot be touched without the sanction of the Caisse of the Public Deb.

An English translation has been made of the poem lately published by the newspaper *Saika* (Thunderbolt) owing to which the police have instituted proceedings against the editor, Ahmed Fuad. The poem which consists of three verses, and is entitled, "Greetings presented to H.H. the Khedive on his return from Alexandria to Cairo," begins by assuring His Highness that his return is as unwelcome as his departure was pleasing. Next follows an indictment of the rulers of Egypt from the days of Alexander to the present dynasty, in which their crimes and oppressions are execrated. The Khedive is then reminded that his power has passed away never to return, and that the British rulers "are just, and justice always will uphold." The poem concludes with the following eloquent apostrophe to Britain:—

Oh, Britain, may thy will be always done,
Thy buckler on all points of Egypt rest,
That order there may well established be,
And Tyranny be banished from our soil!
The wolf will never dare to place his feet
Upon the rampart which the lion guards.
Oh, Britain, who didst come to a decaying land,
Which now to-day once more is flourishing,
When shall I see thy noble standard float
Over Egyptian soil and be at rest?

SPAIN AND HER COLONIES.

THE Cabinet Council in Madrid, on Nov. 20, decided that the Minister for War should telegraph authorising the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands to accept the terms suggested by the Insurgent Commissioners. These are, that all the chiefs of the bands shall present themselves to take the oath of allegiance, and make their submission in places selected by the authorities. The rebel leaders will be provided with the means to go abroad if their presence is deemed dangerous in the Colony. The remainder of the insurgents will not be molested, and their confiscated property will be returned. The rebels will give up all their fire-arms.

Senor Sagasta has affirmed that it is absolutely necessary to grant to the Colonies a tariff autonomy in the interests of the peace and prosperity of Spain.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

"OUR HEROES AND THE VICTORIA CROSS."

UNDER the above heading, Mr. G. H. Croxden Powell writes, from 3, Arundel-street, to the *Times*:—

In the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, Nov. 9, is the War Office notice of the recommendations for the Victoria Cross, and following is the mention of Lieut H. L. S. MacLean, of the Indian Staff Corps, in a separate "Memorandum.—Lieutenant Hector Lachlan Stewart MacLean, Indian Staff Corps, on account of his gallant conduct as recorded above, would have been recommended to her Majesty for the Victoria Cross had he survived." Your readers will well remember the incidents of the fighting on Aug. 17, 1897, at Nawakili, Upper Swat, when Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, MacLean, and Viscount Fincastle went to the rescue of Lieutenant R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, who lay disabled by a bullet wound, surrounded by the enemies sword-men, and how, in bringing him under cover, he was killed by a bullet, and MacLean was mortally wounded. At the time when I read this I had formed the opinion that a memorandum scarcely met the case, as the British people would like to have such cases dealt with and recognised, and I ventured to inquire whether it was possible that some arrangement might not be made which, while meeting her Majesty's wishes and fully protecting the order, might permit in this and in all like cases, where men in doing such deeds die from wounds received in the act before the recommendation could be made, and knowing how much the people at large appreciate the bravery of men such as MacLean, and how highly esteemed such decoration would be in their families, I suggested that it might be possible to hand the decoration in this and all like cases to the nearest relative, whoever that might be, to be kept as a slight acknowledgment of the hero lent and lost to the nation, and his family. I have been favoured with the following letter in reply to my inquiries:—"War Office, London, S. W., Nov. 20, 1897. Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 16th inst., relative to the late Lieutenant MacLean, Indian Staff Corps, who would have been recommended to her Majesty for the V.C. had he survived, I have to acquaint you that an application has been received on the subject from this gallant officer's father, and it has been explained to him that the rule which has always been followed since the V.C. was instituted has been only to bestow the decoration itself in cases in which an officer has been actually recommended for it when alive. This rule was arrived at after careful consideration, and has been acted on in previous cases, and the Commander-in-Chief regrets that he feels precluded from recommending to her Majesty that it should be departed from now.—Yours faithfully, Coleridge Grove, Major-General, Military Secretary. G. H. Croxden Powell, Esq." If means could be found in all such cases to give the decoration to the families, it would be an act greatly appreciated through the Army and through society, and would form a stronger link of affection between the people and the Army. It will be seen that the father of young MacLean has made application for the decoration, and what more natural? We can, I imagine, find a way, and in doing so shall gladden many a soldier's dying heart and place a bright mark in the home from which the hero went forth. We may all feel assured that the gracious Lady who is a mother not only of future Kings, but of soldiers will feel how appropriate it would be in these cases to cause the coveted prize to be handed to the bereaved with whom she and a mighty nation mourn and sympathise.

STATEMENT BY THE AMIR.

Reuter's Agency has received from a well-informed correspondent at Kabul a letter, bearing date Sept. 20, containing an interesting statement of the Amir Abdurrahman's views in regard to the late tribal risings on the North-Western frontier of India. The correspondent says:—

On the occasion of my last audience with the Amir the conversation in Durbar turned upon the position of affairs on the frontier and the Amir, addressing himself to me, said:—This Mullah, the Hadda Mullah, is a man who during the reign of Shere Ali Khan, had his own way entirely, was a towel to do as he liked with the people and raise revolts as it pleased him. When he came to the throne he would still enjoy the same liberty, but I made inquiries, found out his mode of procedure, and arranged to capture him. Unfortunately, he received information of my intentions and escaped across the frontier. Shortly afterwards, in revenge, he raised the Shinwaris and other tribes against me, and gave me considerable trouble for about eighteen months, and it was not until some 4000 of them had been killed in battle that the tribes were quieted. Now has has raised the frontier tribes against the English and preached a Jehad, the consequence of which is that many thousands of millmen and others lose their lives. I hear that it has been said by many in India that I have influenced the tribes towards rising, but I cannot understand how anyone can think me responsible for the action of a man who raised the same tribes and fought against me on ll he knew it was useless to continue doing so. I have since made inquiries concerning this Mullah and cannot find out what tribe or caste he belongs to. I cannot trace his birthplace, for he has neither father nor mother; no wives, children, or relation in this country, and it is hard to say what religion or race he belongs to, although he says he is a Mussulman and is well up in that religion. He can speak Persian and Pushtoo fluently, and, I believe, has written many pamphlets on Jehad. This man has also so much influence over Mussulmans, that when he sent his agents into the Jellalabad and Laghman districts to induce the people to join the Jehad, some three thousand were ready to go in small companies, and these might have been increased to thirty thousand or more, but fortunately my Governor in Jellalabad got news of it, and the people were stopped. "When the people were questioned as to whose orders and by what right they were assembled for fighting against the English, they said they had a right, for their leaders had told them that the Amir Sahib had given permission. My Governor said that if such was the case he must send their leaders to Kabul, and let the Amir Sahib know what they had told them. Of their leaders, I have four Sheikhs and two Maliks, who carried the green (Jehad) flags in prison here, and I know how to deal with them, but by bad luck the other leaders escaped." One of the officials in the Durbar here remarked that, "Indeed, these men are rascals." "Rascals," cried the Amir, "No, they are rather the worst scoundrels I have ever known, for they have not hesitated to use my name to try and bring discredit on me. I have much to do in ruling, teaching, and civilising my people without being troubled by such scoundrels."

While I was in the Durbar prisoners were brought at intervals before the Amir for trial, and with his accustomed courtesy, the Amir explained to me the crimes they were accused of, in order that I might not sit in silence, and I had another opportunity of witnessing the Amir's ability in detecting small discrepancies in and sifting evidence, and his faculty in grasping details. Two men, lately returned from India, were brought before the Amir. The Amir pointed them out to me, and said they had ostensibly returned according to the amnesty he issued some years ago to those who had been driven out of the country; but he had proofs that these men were spies from Ayoob Khan, who wanted reports of what was said and done in his Durbar. The Amir said further, that both Ayoob Khan and Yakoob Khan spent considerable sums of money in trying to get information from his Court, and he concluded by saying, "What fools some people are! If they would pay this money to me I would undertake to send them weekly or monthly reports, and give them all news; and my reports would be true, for no one but myself knows what I do or intend to do. I do not trust even my most trusted officials with secret intelligence of any importance." During the conversation the Amir also mentioned the case of Munshi Sultan Mahomed, who lately ran way from this country, and said, "I treated him with kindness, Gave him land, houses, wives, servants, and money. He had but to ask me for whatever he wanted. But in spite of all my kindness he did wrong, and rather than face the consequence of his wrong doing he fled from the country. He returned my kindness with base ingratitude." The Amir further mentioned that he intended sending the Munshi's children and others belonging to him to India as soon as the road was open.

AFGHANISTAN AND RUSSIA.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has received from "a very well-informed sourse" the following account of the very difficult position of the Amir of Afghanistan:—According to the report in question, Abdurrahman alienated the sympathies of his clergy, and of a considerable number of other influential Afghans, by making common cause with the Indian Government against his co-religionists. The Mullahs are now busy denouncing him to his subjects as an apostate whose conduct will bring down all manner of evils upon the people and the country. He is said to have been frequently menaced, and to go in constant fear of his life. It is further affirmed that his own officials are opposed to his policy, and may prove capable of manifesting their dissatisfaction in very unpleasant forms. Some of them are uncompromising friends of Russia, and make no secret of their desire to see him adopt a thoroughly friendly attitude to that Empire. The Amir of Bokhara is also alleged to have explained to him all the advantages which this change of policy would bring in its train, and the number of letters which have of late passed between the two Amirs is considerable.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle

GERMAN ACTION IN THE FAR EAST.

THE *Times'* Berlin correspondent has reason to believe that the German Government intends to retain Kiao-chau in its possession as a guarantee against the recurrence of outrages of German subjects. The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg representative says there is much talk now of an understanding with Japan. It is hinted in the German Press that the Imperial Government, in its landing of marines at Kiao-chau, acted after consultation with Russia.

The *Novosti* of Nov. 24 urges the occupation of some points of Chinese territory by Russia, France, and Great Britain, with the object of effectually counterbalancing the German occupation of Kiao-chau, should the latter be maintained.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent telegraphed on Nov. 24:—"Notwithstanding all rumours to the contrary, I am able to maintain my statement that the German Government intends to acquire the Kiao-chau Bay as a naval station, and that it has begun negotiations on the subject with several Great Powers; these, it is said on excellent authority, are taking a favourable course. According to an official telegram, the Emperor has appointed Rear-Admiral Diederichs Vice-Admiral and Chief of the East Asiatic Squadron; Rear-Admiral Prince Henry, Chief of the Second Division of that Squadron; Baron Bodennausen, hitherto Commander of His Majesty's yacht Hohenzollern, Prince Henry's successor as Chief of the First Inspection Office of the German Navy; and Captain Plachte commander of the first-class ironclad cruiser Deutschland. The Deutschland (on board which Prince Henry will hoist his flag) and the Gefion will sail for China on Dec 10 at the latest. The German squadron there will then consist of eight vessels, with 3500 men. This will be Prince Henry's third distant voyage. On the first he was a midshipman on board the frigate Prince Adalbert from 1878 to 1880; on the second on board the cruiser Olga in 1882 and 1883.

As regards the present naval strength of the various Great Powers in the Far East, England heads the list with thirty-one warships of various builds and six torpedo-boats, carrying in all twenty-lore heavy, 181 medium, and 315 lighter guns, the crews amounting to 6750 men. Russia comes next with 30 ships, but they are not so large, and with 7 torpedo-boats; of cannon she has 22 heavy, 105 middle and 229 lighter, and her force amounts to 5150 men. Spain has some 39 vessels, with 2714 men, but they are mostly for coast defence and carry only 61 middle-sized and 100 lighter guns. France has only 7 ships, containing 4 heavy, 42 middle, and 54 light guns. She has 1252 men on board. Germany has 1 first-class cruiser 4 second-class cruiser, 1 third-class, and 1 fourth-class cruiser. The crews number 1811 men, and the ships carry in all 8 heavy, 12 middle-sized, and 22 light guns. The United States have 6 ships, with 6 heavy, 41 middle, and 69 light guns. Holland and Austria are also represented. The total number of foreign vessels in these waters is 138, with nearly 1500 guns of all sizes, and almost 21,000 men.

THE "UNITED CLUB" ON THE ARMY.

AT the sessional dinner of the United Club at the Criterion on Nov. 23, the question for discussion was the Army, and the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, Under-Secretary of State for War, was the principal speaker. Mr. Brodrick went with some detail into the charges recently made against the War Office, and announced that the Government would eventually propose a scheme of reform, though his mouth was, of course, shut as to its character. At the same time Mr. Brodrick was able to make one or two interesting disclosures. There was no intention to do away with short service, though it might be slightly modified. The linked-battalion system was to be more completely carried out. It was possible that the Navy might be called upon to garrison the coaling-stations instead of the Army. And with regard to the employment of Reservists, a circular, signed by Lord Lansdowne was to be sent round next week to provincial Mayors and County Councils, and great employers of labour, urging that a preference should always be given to old soldiers. Mr. Brodrick referred to Mr. Arnold-Forster's articles in the *Times*, which he characterised as devoid of light and shade, and making out that everything was as bad as possible. He defended the present state of the Army as an efficient fighting force, and called attention to the fact that its duties were, unlike the Continental armies always abroad. In supplying the Indian Army the home battalions worked satisfactorily; and the British Army had been able to supply soldiers for Crete more easily than any foreign Government. In conclusion, Mr. Brodrick paid a warm tribute of admiration to Lord Lansdowne, and begged Conservative speakers and the country generally to believe that the question was seriously occupying the attention of the Ministry and the War Office.—Lord Chelmsford followed, and attacked the Army system with considerable asperity. The home battalions might work well as depots for abroad; but what were they like as fighting units? The non-commissioned officers were too young, and the Reservists would be so much older as to endanger discipline. The Army was unpopular, because it could not be regarded as a profession. Deferred pay only deterred men from re-entistment.—Other speakers also contributed to the discussion, which was attended by a company numbering about 150. Mr. Whitmore, M.P., was in the chair, and several other members of Parliament were present, including Mr. J. G. Butcher, Mr. Massey-Mainwaring, Mr. Goulding and Mr. Morton.—*St. James's Gazette.*

FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

THE following are the successful candidates at the recent examination of officers in foreign languages:—

Arabic	Lieut P G Grant	R E	Qualified to be interpreter.
French	Capt G E Pereira	GrenadierGuards	Pass.
	Lieut R S Walker	R E	Qualified to be interpreters.
	Capt R S Stewart	Liverpool Regt	
	Capt A M Addison	S W Borderers	
	Lieut H Hoske	Half-pay	
	Capt W R Robertson, D S O	3d Dn Guards	
	Maj C W Thompson	7th Dn Guards	
	Capt G P Wyndham	16th Lancers	
	Maj C J Anstruther	17th Lancers	
	Capt W H W Perrott	R A	
	Lieut H G Ruggles Brise	GrenadierGuards	
	Capt T England	Royal Fusiliers	Passed.
	Capt L D Blackburn	Scottish Rifles	
	Capt H D Tuson	Border Regt	
	Capt L A M Stopford	Derby Regt	
	Capt O S W Nugent, D S O	K's R R Corps	
	Capt B C Urquhart	Camn Highdrs	
	Capt A R Burrowes	R I Fusiliers	
	Lieut O D Blunt	Connaught Rangers	
	Capt F Henstock	W I Regt	
German	Capt G T Forestier-Walker	R A	Qualified to be interpreters.
	Capt W S Bannatyne	Liverpool Regt	
	Capt G D Symonds	R A	
	Lieut F C Owen	R A	
	Sec-Lieut R R Hill	R A	
	Capt W A J O'Meara	R E	Passed.
	Capt W S R May	N Y Regt	
	Sec-Lieut W Addison	Bedford Regt	
	Sec-Lieut T E C Hunt	R B Regt	
	Maj H N C Heath	Yorkshire L I	
	Capt V C Climo	W I Regt	
Italian	Lieut W F Bonham	Essex Regt	Passed.
Russian	Lieut E G Meyricke	R E	Passed.
	Lieut Sir R I B Grogan	Rifle Brigade	
Spanish	Capt A M Addison	S W Borderers	Passed.
Turkish	Lieut A H Goldie	R A	Passed.

FRENCH MILITARY EXPEDITION IN NIKI.

NEWS has reached Lagos that a French expedition of 500 soldiers and 2000 carriers from Porto Nuovo has reached Niki. The French authorities at Porto Nuovo are reported to be jubilant. M. Ballot, Governor of Dahomey, has started for the hinterland with a considerable force. Niki is well within the regions which, according to the British contention, are unmistakably within the British sphere. On Nov. 10, 1894, Major Lugard concluded a treaty with the King of Niki of which the essential clauses were as follow:—"I bind myself not to have any intercourse, as representing my tribe or State, on tribal or State affairs with any foreigner or foreign Government other than the company. I recognise that the company, as a Government, represents Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and I accept the protection of the flag."

MR. ANDREW LANG, in *Longmans'*, tells an anecdote apropos of Mr. Hay Fleming's "Queen Mary." A party of London police were on a holiday visit to Oxford, where, at the Bodleian, they saw a portrait of Queen Mary. "Only one picture here is in *our* line," said a gallant peeler. "*That* lady has the face of a born criminal"; and he pointed to the fair daughter of James V. "Perhaps," adds Mr Lang, "he referred to the slanting eyes like those of James, the Last, the Old Chevalier, who was a very innocent, worthy man otherwise. I do not see where the criminal look comes in, but then I am not a policeman."

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THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOV. 19.

Royal Artillery—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J E Josselyn, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut Col is placed on half pay, Lieut Col G R Moore retires on retired pay, Lieut Col E M Bake retires on half pay. The following Majors to be Lieut Cols:—A J Montgomery, vice C M H Downing, appointed to the staff, J W H Potts, vice Brevet Col J O Josselyn, Brevet Col J H Woodhouse, C B, C M G, vice G R Moore, F M Banister, vice E M Baker, J A O'Donnell vice H G Barron, appointed to the staff. The following Captains to be Majors:—H D H Buckley, vice A J Montgomery, G D Chamier, vice J W H Potts, P J R Crampton, vice Brevet Col J H Woodhouse, C B, C M G, W Y Foster, vice F M Banister, and Gilbert E Bryant, from the seconded List, vice J M D nnel. Capt F C Johnston retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform, Capt J W Reid retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. The following Capts are seconded:—J ... for service as a Gunnery Instructor, H H Harvest for service on the West Coast of Africa, F R Maunsell, for service as a Vice Consul in Asia Minor, D F H Logan, for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery, G O S Pringle and C S Taylor for service as Adjutants of Militia Artillery, and J F Cadell, for service on the staff. Capt H B Dodgson, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice G O S Pringle, Capt H L Kirke, from the Seconded List to be Capt, vice C S Taylor. The following Lieuts to be Captains:—R M B Ruthven, vice M H B Isaacy, deceased, C A Molony and N G Barron, from the Seconded List, H J W Farrell, vice A J Mullins, A P E Stiffe, from the Seconded List, G A Fitz-Gerald, vice H H Harvest, W Thwaites, vice F R Maunsell, R J Macdonald, from the Seconded List, W B R Sandys, vice E D H Buckley, W St C Bland, from the Seconded List, vice G D Chamier, R P Molesworth, from the Seconded List, vice D F H Logan, L J C Chapman, from the Seconded List, vice P J R Crampton, H G Leahy, from the Seconded List, W A Matthews, vice W Y Foster, L D Fraser, vice F C Johnston, and C O Head, vice J F Cadell. The following Lieutenants are seconded:—E L'E Whitehead, for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery, F A Twiss and H G Brett, for service with a Native Mountain Battery. Lieut A S Williams resigns his commission. Lieut B D H Smithett, is superseded for absence with leave. Lieut P A Skipwith, from half pay, to be Lieut, with precedence next below Lieut T C W Molony, vice W H Ramage Dawson, deceased. The following Second Lieuts to be Lieuts:—W A S Gemmell, A D H Grayson, P H Cruicksnank, C S S Curteis, B Dickson, and W E Kemble. To be Second Lieuts: Lieut R W Browne, from the Sussex Artillery, vice H S Woodcock, promoted, Sec Lieut R F Finlay from the South East of Scotland Artillery, vice A M Smith, promoted, Lieuts A H S Thompson, from the Sussex Artillery, vice H L N Beynon, promoted, F A F Bone, from the Devon Artillery, vice C S Taylor, promoted, G T W Webb from the Royal Jersey Artillery, vice K D Bell, promoted, and W K E Jameson, from the Northumberland Artillery, vice H W Taylor, promoted.

Memorandum—Lieut Col H D Buchanan Dunlop, half pay Royal Artillery, retires on retired pay.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, NOV. 23.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.—Gen. H Rowlands, V C, K C B, to be Col, vice Lieu.-Genl and Hon Gen G Erskine deceased.

2nd Life Guards—Sec Lieut H S B Surtees to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R K Parke on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on half pay Major U G C de Burgh from 7th Dragoon Guards to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col R K Parke.

7th Dragoon Guards—Ridingmaster and Hon Capt L Cunningham is placed on the retired.

13th Hussars—Lieut A F Anderson resigns his commission

Royal Artillery Lieut B D H Smithett is superseded for absence without leave, and not as stated in the Gazette of Nov 9, 1897.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Col E C S Moore, on completion of five years' service as a regiment l Lieut Col, is placed on half-pay Major J Kellie to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col E C S Moore Capt H B Roberts to be Major, vice J Kellie. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants C L Magnise and E ... eyricke.

Grenadier Guards—The following Lieutenants to be Captains E G Verschoyle vice A W Cotton, deceased, and F R Viscount Kilcoursie, Regimental Adjutant, to complete establishment The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants I A Bromwood, vice E G Verschoyle, and J S Reeve, vice Lord J P Cecil, retired.

Royal Scots—Lieut H E P Nash to be Captain vice A V Dudgeon, promoted S c Lieut J A F Field to be Lieutenant, vice H E P Nash.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Lt Col and Brevet Col H Aitken Cherry, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay Major C G C Money to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col H A Cherry Major H E Buchanan is placed on retired pay Capt P S Wilkinson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Super Capt H H Nichol on to be Captain, vice H J Hamilton, seconded Capt H H Nicholson retires from the Service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Lieut G R Lascelles to be Captain, vice H H Nicholson.

Norfolk Regt—Lieut F de B Bell to be Adjutant, vice Capt G W B Brett, who has vacated that appointment.

Lincolnshire Regt—Sec Lieut C J Rennie to be Lieutenant, vice J R M March, appointed Adjutant.

Devonshire Regt—Sec Lieut P E Knapp to be Licutenant, vice C V Windsor, deceased.

Leicestershire Regt—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—D C Falconer vice J G Mignon, resigned and A A P Butler, vice C M P Hassall, promoted.

South Wales Borderers—Sec Lieut K Colsen to be Lieutenant, on augmentation.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut F J Carruthers to be Captain, vice M W Wilkinson, seconded Sec Lieut C Leigh to be Lieutenant, vice F J Carruthers.

Cameronians Scottish Rifle Lieut G T C Carter Campbell to be Captain, vice Brevet Major H S Walker, seconded Sec Lieut I Stewart to be Lieutenant vice G T C Carter Campbell.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sec Lieut A H Arbuthnot to be Lieutenant, vice J W Mather, resigned.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Qmr Sergt W H Taylor to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt H G Hart, retired.

Border Regt—Super Capt G Browne to be Captain, in succession to Major H S Mayhew, who holds a Staff appointment.

Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut E W B Green to be Adjutant, vice Capt N A Layton, whose period of service in that appointment expires.

Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut Col and Brevet Col C P Egerton, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay Major C H Law to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Brevet Col C P Egerton.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieut A R Bright to be Lieutenant, vice W L F Blake, placed on temporary half pay Qmr Sergt T King to be Quarter master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Lieut B Stannard, placed on temporary half pay.

King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Capt R N R Reade is seconded for service under the Colonial Officer Super Capt S F Judge D S O, to be Captain, vice R N R Reade.

Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Lieut R G Horner is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

Gordon Highlanders—Capt A O Norman is seconded for service as an Adjutant Volunteers Capt E Streatfeild to be Adjutant, vice Capt A O Norman.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders The seconding of Lieut N Malcolm for service under the Foreign Office, and the promotion in succession of Sec Lieut G E Courtenay are post-dated to Oct 5 1897.

West India Regt—Sec Lieut H D Russell to be Lieutenant, vice W H Grayman, promoted Sec Lieut A M Jones from the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt, to be Second Lieutenant on augmentation.

Hong Kong Regt—Major J M A Retallick, ISC, Wing Commander, to the Command with the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel in China and Hong Kong whilst so employed, vice Major H T Faithfull, ISC, who has vacated that appointment.

Staff—Lt-Col H G Rice, ASC, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, vice Major J A H Reilly, ASC, who has resigned that appointment Major H J Evans, the King's Liverpool Regt to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Instruction, vice Lt Col the Hon J P Napier, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Chaplains' Department—The Rev L J Matthews' Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces Third Class.

Army Medical Staff—Qmr and Hon Capt D O'Connor is placed on retired pay Sergt Major A Bruce, medical Staff Corps, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt D O'Connor.

Army Pay Department—Capt C H Moore, from the Manchester Regt, having resigned his combatant commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut Gen Sir J W M'Queen, KCB, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List Major Gen E Faunce, CB, to be Lieutenant General Col W A Lawrence to be Major General.

Memoranda—Gen A F Hamilton, Royal late Madras Engineers, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity Lt Col and Brevet Col W Cooke, ISC, Commissary General Madras Command, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army Lt Col G R R Poole, half pay, is placed on retired pay.

Reserve of Officers—Capt and Hon Major C T Sennett, late 3rd East Lancashire Regt, to be Captain.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Capt T Lyndon, MD, having resigned his Volunteer appointment, ceases to belong to the Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

THE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain.—D G Hewlett, to Collingwood (Nov 24).

Commanders,—J M de Robeck, to Wildfire for command of Haughty (Nov 20), G M Brooke, to Coastguard at Bognor, R R E ans, to Coastguard at Penzance (Dec 3), E R Pears, to R N College, for study (Nov 13), A L Duff, to Bat Nov 27.

Lieutenant—C G A Lenny a, R N R, to Immortalite Nov 28.

Sub Lieutenant—B L R Greenfield, to Bat Nov 27

Engineers—D J Carruthers, to Illustrious, W Wright, to Spitfire, H Wallace, to Pembroke Nov 25.

Staff Surgeons—J R M' Donnell, to Trafalgar Dec 9, S W Johnson, to Liffey, S Keas, to Devastation Nov 23.

Surgeons—E A Shaw, to a Metropolitan Hospital, for a three months' course Dec 9, E D J O Malley, to Duke of Wellington Nov 22.

Gunners—G Fitzgerald, A Horbury, D Donovan, S A Williams, C Ward, W J Knowles, J S Ferraro, T Rockey and J D Jamieson to Cambridge, S Ayres to Northumberland.

Chief Boatswain—J C Andrews, to be master rigger at Devonport Dock yard Nov 0.

Boatswains—F Hornbrook, to Duke of Wellington, J Brain, to Ga ges, C Clear, to Ant Nov 3, G Payne, to Raven Dec 8, G James, to Benbow Nov 20.

Carpenters—W J Ford, to Charybdis, T E Burlace, to Bow Nov 2, J Bersey, to Vivid, additional for Inconstant Nov 25.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agents—S B Jones, at Rhossie and Oxwich, J B Mann, at Manchester Nov. 19.

Admiralty, Nov 17—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Major and Brevet Lieut Col P Hearle has been placed on half pay on appointment as Paymaster.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut E E C Roberts has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

No 18—Royal Marine Artillery—Sergt Major S G Rodway to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice M...ir, retired,

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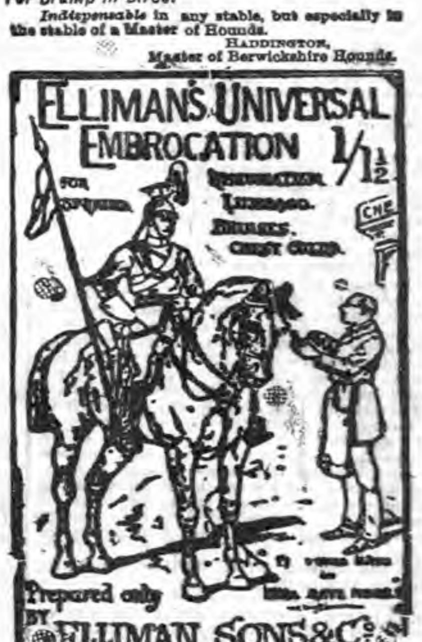
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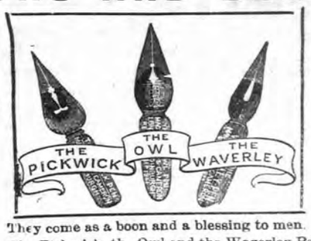
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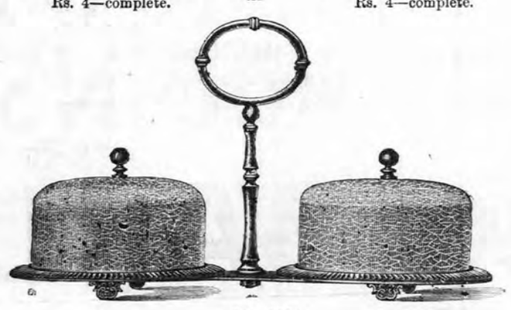
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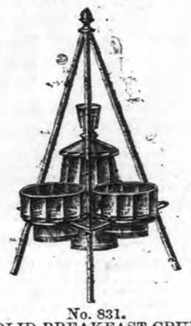
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